

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Vol. XLVIII. No. 2.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., January 25, 1922.

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 15 Cents Per Copy

What Is Your Goal?

The crowning fortune of a man is to be born with a bias to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happiness.—R. W. Emerson.

WORK is necessary to human happiness. The world's people thrive upon it; and grow weak and discontented upon idleness. There are thousands of successful men, today, with incomes which could free them from any semblance of toil, but who keep on working year after year, not to amass greater fortunes, but because they find happiness in serving others.

The day of the idler is past. Once toil was considered demeaning. Today it is a disgrace not to work.

We all have to work if only for our own happiness' sake. The first step, then, is to find that employment which will give you real pleasure, and the only way to learn this is to decide, first of all, what you want to be. This done, you will soon find your place in the scheme of industry or business and, provided you work honestly and are patient, your success is certain.

Unless you have a decided and definite aim in life, your task is hopeless, because you are groping in the dark. You are like a rudderless ship in a storm driven here or there, at the fancy of the wind. Sooner or later you will find yourself in a position which has been wished upon you. Sooner or later you will find yourself plodding along, eking out a bare existence, never growing, never expanding, never rising, never studying—one of the saddest pictures in this life—a failure.

On the other hand, if you have a definite aim, and never lose sight of it you will find it surprisingly easy to move ahead with positive force to your objective.

You will just naturally answer the call of each day's toil with earnest eagerness and

enthusiasm—that enthusiasm which comes from love for your work and without which there can be no success. Each day's work well done, will mean an actual growth in ability, a gain in strength, and a step nearer to your ambition.

Real success must be measured by growth, rather than by gain. We are very apt to measure our success by the scale of dollars and cents. Now, this would be all right if life and its work consisted merely of gaining a living or of amassing a fortune; but just as surely as gain is made the main object of any man's life, his real usefulness in the world shrinks and his chance for success dwindles.

If, on the other hand, he realizes that he is placed on earth with certain useful talents, and that his work is to develop these talents to the highest point of efficiency, for the benefit of the world—the dollars and cents will take care of themselves, and his rightful and sufficient share will come to him. Make "growth"—not "gain," your watchword, if you would succeed.

Resolve to be a leader in your chosen calling. This has been the ambition of every man who has ever attained success in business or in any profession or trade. If you are a salesman, be the best one in your organization. If you are a merchant, be the best one in your city. If you are a machinist, be the best one in the shop.

Any work is noble if it is well done, and conversely, the best work in the world is weakening and dwarfing, if it is done in a shiftless manner.

If you are doing your work to the best of your ability and continue to do so—you are either going to advance to the top of the class, or grow out of it into something better.

In either case, you will be a success.



Just as surely as "gain" is made the main object in any man's life, his real usefulness in the world shrinks and his chance for success dwindles.

MEMPHIS

is the gateway to the mixed feed consuming territory of the Southeast, while, on the other hand, it is admirably located to draw grain from the large grain raising sections of the Middle West and Southwest. This location, which is served by 12 trunk line railroads and the great Mississippi river, has greatly aided Memphis merchants in developing the feed manufacturing industry.

If there is further information you desire regarding this market, and how it can be of service and profit to you in the handling of your grain shipments, get in touch with any of these Merchant Exchange Members. They will gladly give you more Memphis Facts.

John Wade & Sons, Inc.
Grain, Feed, Flour

Edgar-Morgan Co.
Mixed Feed Mfrs.

L. P. Cook
Receiver and Shipper

U. S. Feed Co.
Grain, Hay, Millfeed

Pease & Dwyer
Grain, Mixed Feed

International Sugar Feed Co.
Feed Manufacturers and Grain

Walter M. Browne
Brokers and Commission, Consignments

Sessum Grain Co.
Grain, Mixed Feed

Delta Flour & Feed Co.
Flour, Feed, Meal, Grains

L. B. Lovitt & Co.
Cottonseed and Peanut Products

Mississippi Elevator Co.
Grain Dealers, Feed Mfrs.

Quaker Oats Co.
Feed and Cereal Mfrs.

Clark-Burkle & Co.
Grain and Hay

Marshall Brokerage Co.
Strictly Brokerage

Denyven & Co.
Broker and Commission

E. E. Buxton
Broker and Commission Merchant
Consignments Solicited

Royal Feed & Milling Co.
Mixed Feed Mfrs.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Early Grain & Elevator Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone & Co., Lester, wholesale grain.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Moore-Lawless Grain Co., consgts., futures, pvt. wires.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Haym & Sims, successors to
Gregg & Son, J., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.*
Dennis & Co., grain merchants.
England & Co., Inc., Chas., grain, hay.*
Fahey & Co., John T., grain receivers and exporters.*
Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Jones & Co., H. C., receivers, shippers, exporters.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

BEAVER, OKLA.

Horne Grain Co., Texas wheat, barley, milo.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Birmingham Grain Co., grain, feed, flour.*
Hemphill & Co., R. C., mdse. & grain brokers.*
Montgomery Brokerage Co., grain, gr. pdts., hay, mdse.
Western Grain Co., mfrs. mxd. feed, crn. meal, grits.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle Grain Co., brokers of country grain.

BOSTON, MASS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Beuzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokerage commission.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Burtis Grain Co., grain commission.*
Chutichill Grain & Seed Co., receivers, shippers.*
Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.*
Doorty-Ellsworth Co., Inc., brokerage commission.*
Electric Grain Elevator Co., consignments.*
Globe Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.
Lewis Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*
McConnell Grain Corporation, commission merchants.*
McKilien, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratchliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.
Traders & Producers Supply Co., millfeeds a specialty.
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.*
Whitney & Gibson, consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cairo Grain Commission Co., consignments.*
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CARROLLTON, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Gifford Grain Co., grain and grain products.*
King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Board of Trade Members.

Hood Feed Co., flour, feeds, field seeds.

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Co., W. P., grain commission merchants.*
Armour Grain Co., grain buyers.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Freeman & Co., Henry H., grain, hay, straw.
Gerstenberg & Co., commission merchants.*
Hales & Hunter Co., grain merchants.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Leland & Co., E. F., grain and seeds.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Mumford & Co., W. R., grain, hay, millstuffs.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Paynter, H. M., grain and field seeds.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Press & Co., W. G., grain, provisions, stocks, etc.
Requa Bros., wheat a specialty.
Runsey & Co., grain commission.*
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
Udike Grain Co., consignments.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Gale Grain Co., The A. C., receivers & shippers.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., grain and millfeed.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Gates Elevator Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*
Strauss & Co., H. M., receivers, shippers hay & grain.*

COLBY, KANSAS.

Harris & Haynes, wholesale—brokers—grain.

CLOVIS, N. MEX.

Western Elevator Co., The, recvrs.-shprs., hdqtrs. kafir-milo.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DALHART, TEXAS.

Kinard Grain Co., J. C., wholesale grain & hay.*

DECATUR, ALA.

Decatur Coal & Mfg. Co., grain and feedstuffs.
Lyle-Taylor Grain Co., whlse. grain, hay, feeds.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Ashcraft Grain Co., S. B., wholesale grain.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Crescent Flour Mills Co., The, merchant millers.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.*
Farmers Elevator Co., The, H. F. Rover, Mgr.
Gallagher Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Honiton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., private wires to all markets.*
PHELPS Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.
Scott-George Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elevator & Gr. Co., oats a specialty.
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commission.*
Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Dumont, Roberts & Co., receivers, shippers.*
Huston, C. R., grain and hay.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., receivers & shippers.*
Lichtenberg & Sor., oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Sirmmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Hillyer Grain Co., grain.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission, consignments.
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., grain dealers.*

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HAMBURG, IOWA.

Sullivan & McBride S. & G. Co., red cob fodder corn.

HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Moritz Grain Co., C., wholesale grain.*
Sexson, C. R., grain.*

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Merchants Grocery Co., whlse. grocers, grain, fd., flr.

HILLSBORO, KANSAS.

Hillsboro Roller Mills, gr. dlrs., flr., chick feed.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Central Grain Co., The, buyers for mills.
Farmers Co-op. Com. Co., commission merchants.
Goffe & Carkener, private wire.*
Hayes Grain Co., John, grain merchants.
Hutchinson Grain Co., grain merchants.*
McClure Grain Co., J. B., buyers and sellers.*
Midwest Grain Co., The, shippers.
Moore Grain Co., The, consignments—buyers of grain.
Producers Grain Co., The, milling wheat.*
Southwest Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Union Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain commission merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Mercer, grain commission & consignments.*
Bord Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

JACKSON, MICH.

Bartlett & Co., J. E., salvage grain buyers & sellers.
Wagner-White Co., track buyers-sellers, grain-feed.

JACKSON, MISS.

Field Co., Robt., succ. to P. L. Brittain Co.
Royal Feed & Mfg. Co., mixed feed mfrs.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Croysdale Grain Co., commission merchants.
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Denton Kuhn Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Federal Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

KANSAS CITY, MO., (Continued)

Frisco Elevators Co., grain merchants.
Goffe & Carkner, grain commission.*
Hall-Baker Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Roehen Grain Co., E. E., consignments.
Root Grain Co., consignments and futures.*
Scular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Terminal Elevators, receivers, shippers.*
Twidale-Wright Grain Co., consignment futures.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Underwood & Sons, J., grain, feed, seeds.

LIBERAL, KANS.

Light Grain & Mfg. Co., mill pdts., kafir, milo.
Vickers Grain & Seed Co., grain and field seeds.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Cable & Stockton, hay, grain, feed.
Davis, S. P., Est. 1893, grain, flour, cottonseed meal.*
Farmer Wilson Co., brokers, hay, grain, mill feed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, mill feed.*
Wilson Co., John R., grain brokers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewitt Gr. Co., receivers-shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Fruchtenicht, Henry, grain, feed, hay.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

M'KINNEY, TEXAS.

Reinhart & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MARSHALL, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker & com. consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
Clark-Burkle & Co., grain and hay.*
Cook, L. P., receiver and shipper.
Davis & Andrews Co., grain, mixed feed.*
Denyven & Co., brokers and commission.*
Edgar-Morgan Co., mixed feed manufacturers.
International Sugar Feed Co., feed mfrs. and grain.
Lovitt & Co., L. B., cottonseed and peanut products.
Marshall Brokerage Co., strictly brokerage.
Mississippi Elevator Co., grain dealers, feed mfrs.
Pease & Dwyer, grain, mixed feed.*
Quaker Oats Co., feed & cereal mfrs.
Royal Feed & Milling Co., mixed feed mfrs.*
Sessum Grain Co., grain, mixed feed.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*
Wade & Sons, Inc., John, grain, feed, flour.*

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Board of Trade Members.

Lyon & Co., A. J., whlse. gro., grain, feed.
Meyer Bros., wholesale groc., grain, feed.
Sturgis Co., grain dealers, mixed feed mfrs.*
Threefoot Bros. & Co., whlse. grain, feed, flr., gro.*

MIDDLEPOINT, OHIO.

Pollock Grain Co., grain, hay, straw, ear corn.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Benson, Quinn Co., grain commission.*
Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Gould Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Hankinson & Co., H. L., grain commission.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., (Continued).

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
McCvill Dinsmore Co., consignments solicited.*
Seidl, Frank J., all grains and feeds.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Sterling Grain Co., receivers and shippers, all grains.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Welch Co., E. L., mill oats and screenings.*

MOULTRIE, GA.

Delay, A. J., flour and grist mill.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Grain Exchange Members.

Allen Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Allfeed Milling Co., feed manufacturers.*
Kerr, S. S., receiver and shipper.*
Tennessee Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyner & Co., John A., receivers and shippers.*

NEWARK, N. J.

Smith & Wallace Co., J. C., receivers, shippers.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, potatoes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Jackson, Inc., exporters of grain.*
Barr, R. J., grain exporter.*
Fox Co., C. B., exporters.*
Gibbons, J. T., gr. dealers, mixed fd. mfrs., expts.
Matthews Sons, Geo. B., mill feed manufacturers.
Nathan & Pettis, fwdg. agt. & expt. fght. broker.*
Neumond, Inc., K. & E., dlrs. & expts. in fd. articles.*
Richeson Co., Inc., W. L., expt. shpg., fgt. bkg. & fg.*
Rodd & Co., Chas. M., gr. brokers & fwdg. agents.*
Waterman & Co., J. S., gr. flour & fd. bkrs., flr. jobsrs.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Company, commission merchants.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

NORFOLK, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Cherokee Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Conyers Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lang Grain Co., J. H., prompt and efficient service.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain merchants.
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
Moore, George L., grain merchant.
Okla. City M. & E. Co., grain merchants, millers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokers.*
Seannell-Winters Grain Co., grain and feed.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stowers Grain Co., W. E., commission merchants.*
Strader Alexander Co., grain, hay, feed.*
White Grain Co.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Butler Welsh Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Holmquist Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*
Maney Grain Co., The, consignments.*
Miller Wilson Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., grain merchants.*
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., grain commission.
Uppike Grain Co., consignments.*

OTTAWA, KANS.

Ross Milling Co., The, millers, hard wheat flour.

PAMPA, TEXAS.

McMurtry Grain Co., L. C., wheat, kafir, milo.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bartlett Co., S. C., grain commission.
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., receivers & shippers.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., consignments.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PEORIA, ILL., (Continued).

Mueller Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., receivers & shippers.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Delp Grain Co., E. E., grain and millfeeds.*
Dunwoody Co., Ezl., flour, grain, feed.*
Miller & Sons, L. F., grain, seeds, hay.*
Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Rogers & Co., E. L., hay, straw, grain, feed.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Young & Co., S. H., wheat, corn, oats.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Ailen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.*
Burson Grain Co., C. G., recvrs., shprs.-commission.*
Elwood & Co., R. D., hay and grain.*
Foster Co., C. A., grain merchants.
Geldel & Leubin, grain and hay.
Hardman & Baker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Heck & Co., W. F., grain, hay, millfeed.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Smith & Co., J. W., grain merchants.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Pacific Coast Elevator Co., grain.
Pacific Grain Co., grain exporters.*

PUEBLO, COLO.

McClelland McT'l I. & R. Co., grain, hay and feed.*

QUINTER, KANSAS.

Jones-Rogers Grain Co., brokers.

RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Everidge & Co., S. T., grain, hay, feeds, seeds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dailey Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

SAGINAW, MICH.

Saginaw Milling Co., flour, feed, hay, grain.*

SALINA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Eaber Grain, Feed & Seed Co., grains, feed, seeds.
Bossemeyer Grain Co., The Paul, grain merchants.*
Richter Grain Co., wheat, coarse grains & millfeed.*
Rinkel, E. L., grain receiver and shipper.
Service Grain Co., grain, feed, grain products.*
Weber Flour Mills Corp., millers, exporters, grain dlrs.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Utah-Idaho Bkg. Co., whlse. grain, hay, flour, feed.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Aunt Jimima Mills Co., A. J., hominy feed.
Button-Simmons Grain Co., grain commission.*
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Herries-Yancey Grain Co., commission merchants.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., consignments solicited.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Annan Burg G. & M. Co., flour, grain, millfeed.*
Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., recvrs., grain, hay, seeds.*
Bushfield Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Dreyer Commission Co., feedstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Elmore Schultz Gr. Co., receivers and shippers grain.*
Goffe & Carkner Co., grain commission.*
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commissions.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Toberman, Mackey & Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

SEDALIA, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

Directory of the Grain Trade

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SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.
Button Co., L. C., grain commission.*
McCaull Dinsmore Co., commission.*
Terminal Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., receivers of consignments.*
Merriam Commission Co., corn and oats.
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

SIoux FALLS, S. D.

Burke Grain Co., grain merchants.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

STERLING, COLO.

Moore, James A., grain dealer.

TAMPA, FLA.

Bonacker Bros., brokers, grain, hay, feed, flour.*

THOMASVILLE, GA.

Burch & Son, W. H., corn millers.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Morehouse & Co., wholesale grain and seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO, (Continued).

Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Young Grain Co., grain.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Golden Belt Grain & Elvtr. Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Topeka Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, mill & ctn. feed.*

TULIA, TEXAS.

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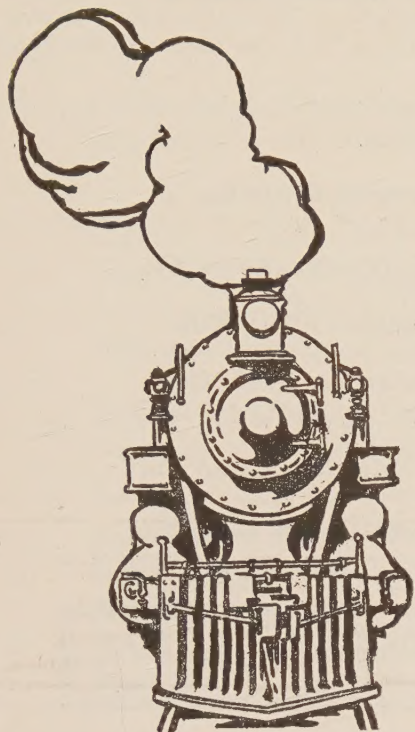
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Providence does dealing. When "Seedy" favor

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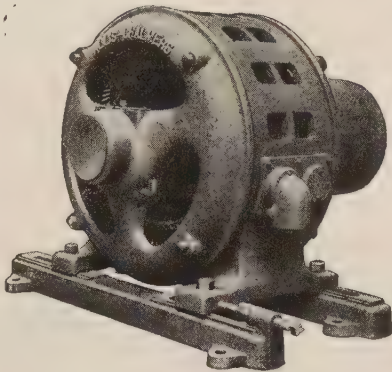
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309 South La Salle Street

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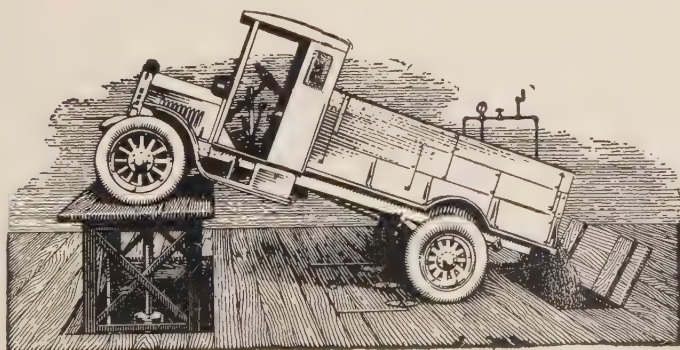
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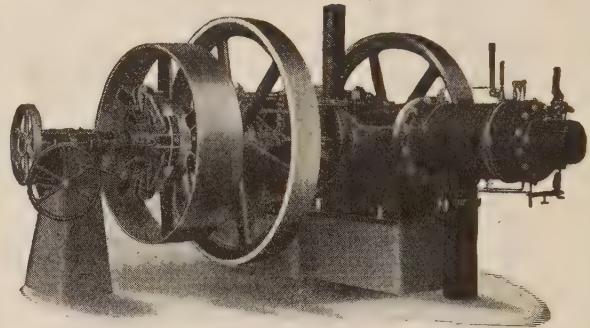
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Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

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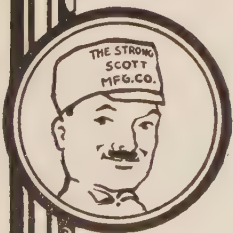
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WHAT is needed in many mills and elevators is not more equipment, but *better equipment.*

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Why not talk it over?



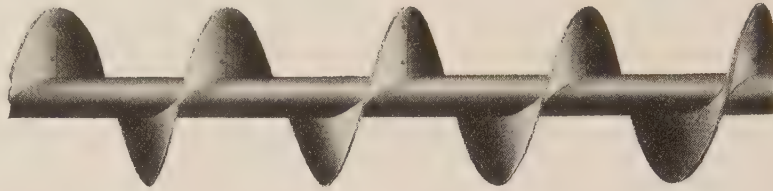
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DAY

Dust Collecting Systems do when properly installed.

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or anything used in a grain elevator.

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

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Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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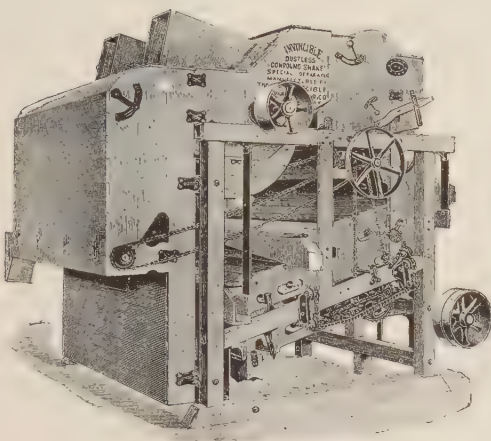
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It is just as logical to expect the same sensible miller to purchase a Grain Separator for his cleaning house that does no more than half a job.

The INVINCIBLE Compound Shake Double Receiving Separator does all that is expected.

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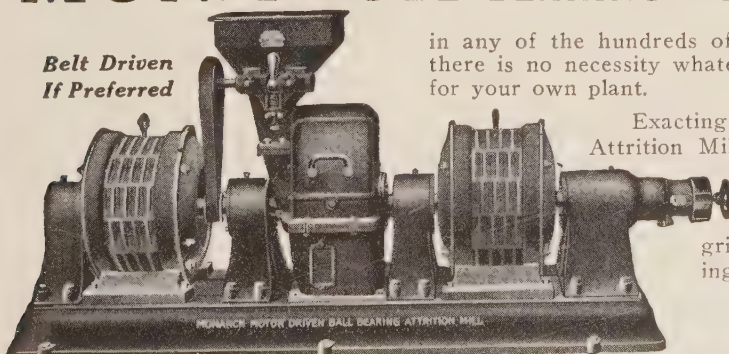
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If you will investigate the career of the

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**Belt Driven
If Preferred**



in any of the hundreds of plants in which it is in operation, you will realize that there is no necessity whatever for you to speculate on the merits of a feed grinder for your own plant.

Exactng as your requirements may be, the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill is capable of meeting them. A few of the advantages which have contributed to the building of this mill's reputation are: low cost of operation; accurate and uniform grinding; solidity of construction; accessibility of grinding chamber; dust-proof joints; interchangeable grinding plates.

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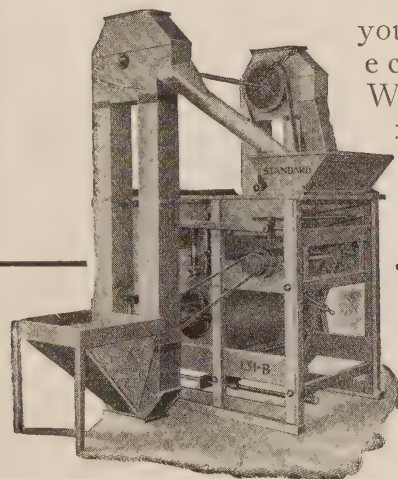
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Have proved their superior qualities through years of reliable and economical service. Designed with a view to easy and inexpensive repair or replacement of parts. Cylinder, water jacket and head cast separate, easily and quickly replaced in case of damage by frost, which leaves the inner cylinder intact.

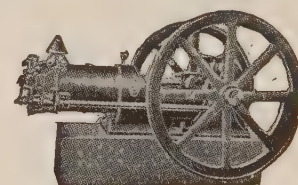
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309 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving and Stock Book

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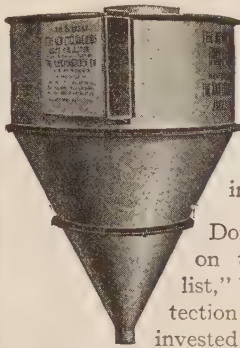
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SAFETY OPERATION SAYS
"DO AWAY WITH DUST"
IT'S TIME THAT YOU LISTENED TO REASON—**



The hundreds of thousands of dollars lost through dust explosions would equip every elevator in the country.

Don't be the next on the "Blow up list," but for the protection of the money invested in your business investigate our product.

**The New "1905"
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**THE FACTS ARE MIGHTY
INTERESTING**

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DIRECT REDUCTION GRAIN TABLES IN FRAME

This set contains six cards with marginal indexes, giving reductions of any number of pounds from 600 to 6,590 by 10-pound breaks. For oats and cotton seed at 32 lbs.; barley, buckwheat and hungarian at 48 lbs.; shell corn, rye and flaxseed at 56 lbs.; wheat, clover, peas, potatoes at 60 lbs.; and ear corn at 70 and 75 lbs. to the bushel. Pounds are printed in bold faced type, and reductions to bushels directly beside the corresponding pounds. The six cards fit into a bass wood frame with a glass front. Frame can be hung anywhere and tables easily read thru glass. Size 12½x13¼ inches. Order Form No. 3275 DRF. Price complete, \$2.00.

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309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

THE GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL gives a lot of information that others do not, and has a way of telling things as if talking face to face with the other fellow. We enjoy reading it.—H. P. Chapman, mgr. Lilly's, Seattle, Wash.

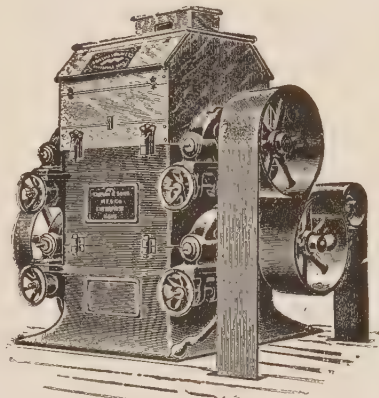
HALL SPECIAL ELEVATOR LEG

Everybody wants superlative capacity, especially when it means no added size or cost. Capacity is wealth. We have so increased capacity in the Hall Special that we attain what is proven to be the greatest elevator leg in the world. THE HALL SPECIAL has sprung at one bound to the pinnacle place. There is nothing to rival it. Each leg is a study. Each leg is a pattern type.



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More Profits

The elevator owner who installs a feed mill in his elevator puts himself in line for more profits. No other sideline is as profitable. Your farmer patrons must have feed for stock. Are you going to let them go to your competitor? Drop us a line asking for further particulars regarding a feed mill for your elevator.

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
Enterprise, Kansas

**CONE-SHAPE
GRINDERS**

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. G.
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

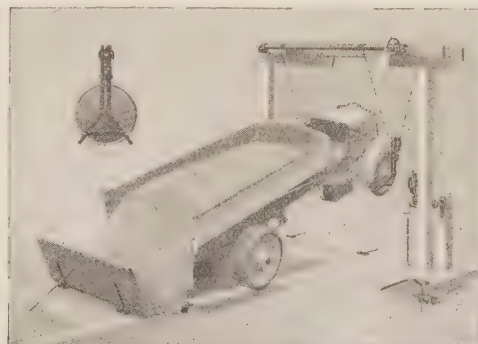
**Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES**
10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using them

Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



TRUCK AND WAGON DUMP



**Simple
Durable
Practical
Safe
Inexpensive
Substantial**

Easily Installed, Operated by Hand or Power. For further information address

L. J. McMILLIN, 525 BOARD OF TRADE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Designer and Builder of Grain Elevators

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

A Reduced Cost of Handling Grain

makes the Best Elevator obtainable a profitable investment.

Ask for Suggestions on Saving Material, Power and Labor, before completing plans for your new elevator.

30 Years Practical Experience

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sioux City, Iowa

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329 Unity Bldg., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS MILLS - COAL POCKETS

in

Concrete, Tile or Wood

Years of experience in this line of work. Write and we will call and give you our proposition and estimate

EFFICIENT ERECTING CO.

We make plans and build up-to-date
GRAIN ELEVATORS AND MILLS

GEO. H. CRAIG

386 120th Place, Blue Island, Ill.

D. F. HOAG & CO.

Designers and Constructors of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

Your Individual Needs

are respected when your elevator
is designed and built by

W H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.
NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

Write for Details of Our System

The Eberhardt Construction Co.

Engineers and Contractors

Grain Elevators--Flour Mills--Warehouses

SALINA, KANSAS

THE RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

3159 Curtis Ave., Omaha, Nebraska

We build Modern Fireproof Grain Elevators,
Mill Buildings and Storage Bins

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK
Let Us Know Your Requirements

HOLBROOK, WARREN & ANDREW

Successor to

Miller, Holbrook, Warren & Co.

Designing Engineers

Reinforced Concrete Elevators, Large or Small
Millikin Building . . . DECATUR, ILL.

BIRCHARD CONSTRUCTION CO.

CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS
Mills and Warehouses

Especially Designed for Economy
of Operation and Maintenance

704 Terminal Bldg. LINCOLN, NEB.

A. F. ROBERTS ERECTS FURNISHES

ELEVATORS
CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES

PLANS
ESTIMATES
MACHINERY
SABETHA KANSAS

Decatur Construction Co.

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS

OF GRAIN ELEVATORS

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THE SPENCER CONSTRUCTION CO.

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BUILDERS

OF

Modern Grain Elevators

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Mill Buildings

Warehouses

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

BOGGESS CONSTRUCTION CO.

204 Empress Bldg. Phone F. 282 DECATUR, ILL.

Builders of

GRAIN ELEVATORS and COAL POCKETS
of the BETTER CLASS

Special study given to each plant—Each
plant fills the individual needs

The W. H. Wenzel Construction Co.

309 E. 4th Ave., HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Contractors, Designers and Builders of
Concrete or Wood Elevators

JOBBER IN MILL AND ELEVATOR SUPPLIES

R. M. VANNESS CONSTRUCTION CO.

Engineers and Builders of

MODERN WOOD and FIREPROOF ELEVATORS

We furnish plans and estimates
Room 3 Grain Exchange

Write us about your requirements
OMAHA, NEB.

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

HORNER & WYATT

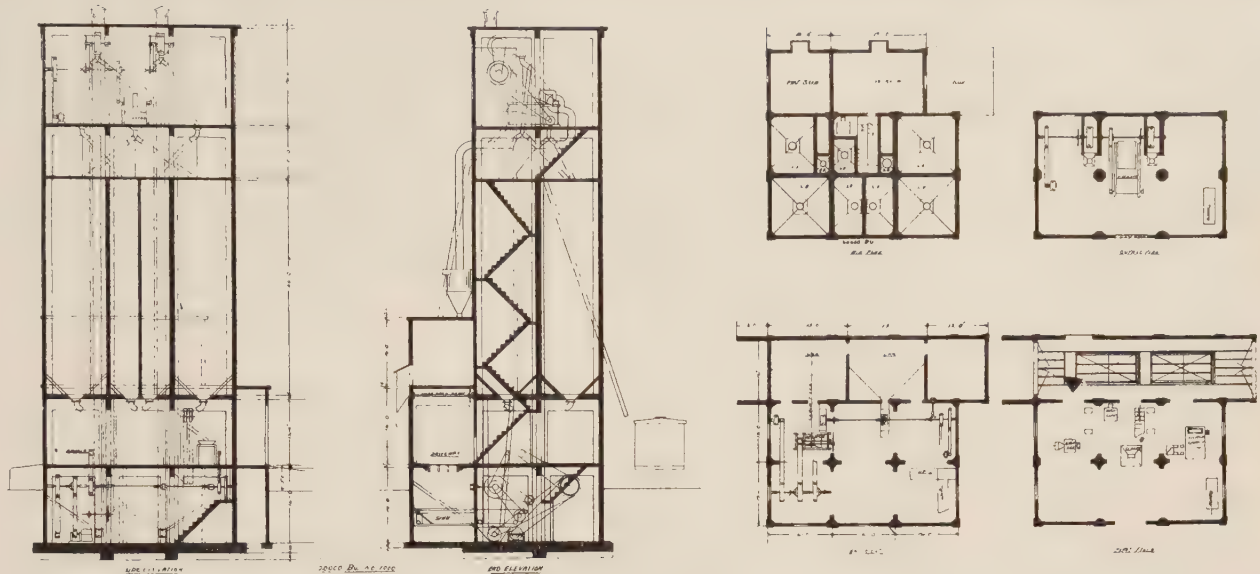
Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Design No. 1000 represents all that is latest and most desirable in a 20,000 bushel square bin reinforced concrete elevator. Write us regarding your wants. We may have a design even better suited to the needs of your business.

RELIANCE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Designs and Builds Grain Elevators in Concrete or Wood

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GEO. W. QUICK & SONS
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CONTRACTS and BUILDS
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS
STORAGE TANKS and COAL POCKETS
Plans and Estimates Submitted
Correspondence Solicited

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
Grain Elevators, Driers, Coal Chutes
Wood or Concrete
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

W. C. BAILEY
Contracts and Builds
Modern Grain Elevators
We can furnish and install equipment in old or new
elevators, guaranteeing greater capacity with less
power, and positive Non-Chokable working leg.
Let us show you
433 Railway Exchange Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRY

We have the most complete
organization in the Northwest
for the construction of

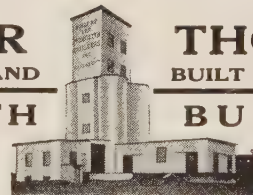
GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. Ibberson Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ANOTHER DESIGNED AND

THE MONOLITH

509 Mutual Building



THORO-BRED BUILT BY

BUILDERS, INC.

Kansas City, Missouri

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York
149 California St. 53 W. Jackson Blvd. 90 West St.

GEO. A. SAATHOFF

DESIGNER & BUILDER
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS
MAYER HOTEL PEORIA, ILL.

L. J. McMILLIN ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR
Concrete Elevators
TOWNSEND B. SMITH
Decatur, Ill.

The Star Engineering Co.

Wichita, Kansas
Specialists in Country
Elevator Construction
We Solicit Your Inquiries

Want an Elevator?

Then consult the "Elevators
for Sale" columns in this issue
of the Grain Dealers Journal.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
price; or on trial to responsible
parties. Has automatic valve and
fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



For Accurate Moisture Tests
use our Grain Dealers' Air
Tight Cans for forwarding
your grain samples.

ST. LOUIS PAPER CAN & TUBE CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

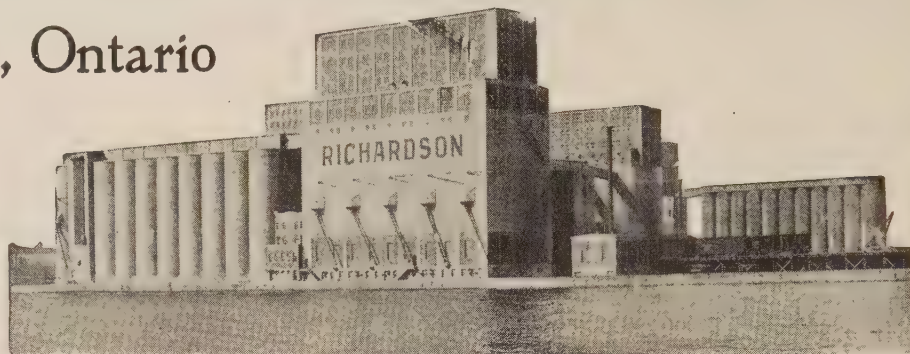
GROUP OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS BUILT RECENTLY BY US AT Port Arthur, Ontario

FOR

The Grain Growers' Grain Company
Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator
Co., Limited.
The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Offices: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.

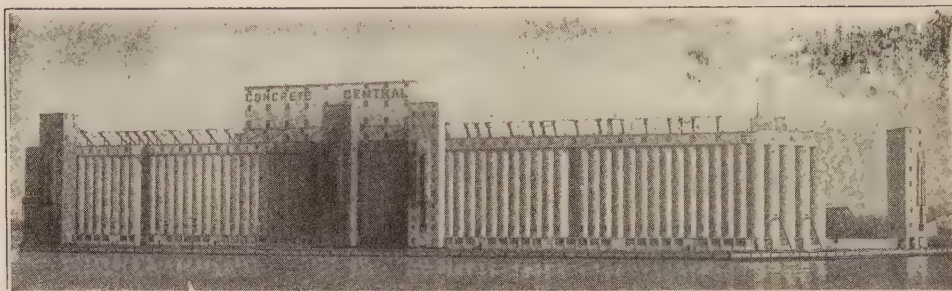


Monarch Built Elevators

assure you eco-
nomical design,
first class work,
efficient opera-
tion.

SATISFACTION

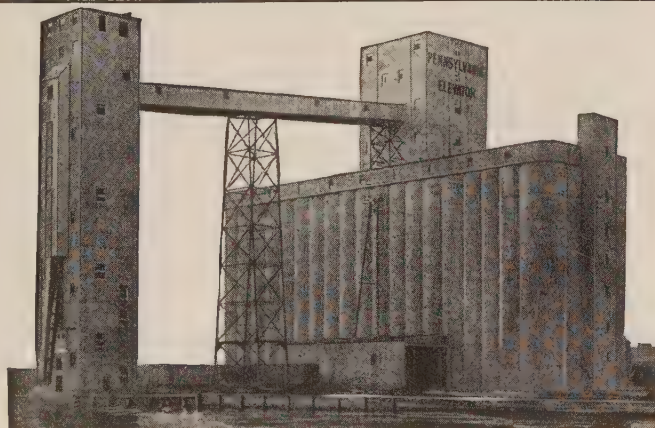
Let us Submit Designs
and Prices



Concrete Central Buffalo, 4,500,000 Bu.

One of the modern houses which has made a record for rapid and economical handling

MONARCH ENGINEERING CO., **BUFFALO, N. Y.**



Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Terminal
Elevator at Erie, Pa. 1,250,000 storage
capacity, with marine leg, 25,000 bu. re-
ceiving capacity. All concrete, modern
construction, with latest improvements.

Designed and built under the
direction of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

McCormick Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.

Write us for Estimates and Proposals

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern
Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000
bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

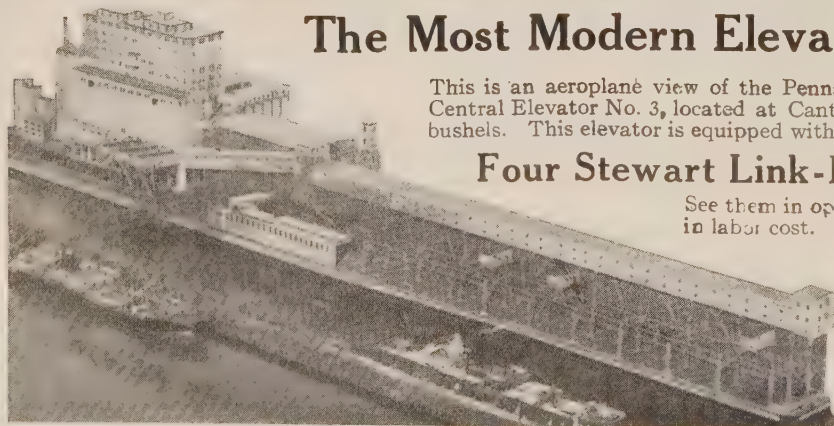
See them in operation and be convinced of their great saving
in labor cost.

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

"We have built for many of your friends. Eventually we will
build for you. Why not now?"





New York State Barge Canal Terminal Elevator now under construction

\$148,345.00 saved by the State of New York in placing contract for this structure with us.
ADVANCED METHODS — INTENSIVELY DEVELOPED ORGANIZATION — MADE THIS POSSIBLE

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited
Minneapolis, Minn. Fort William, Ontario



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.'s Terminal
Buenos Aires, Argentina

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers

108 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

54 St. Francois Xavier Street
MONTREAL, CANADA

395 Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Calle Maipu 639
BUENOS AIRES

DIRECT HEAT OR STEAM CONTINUOUS FLOW MADE IN ALL SIZES
Randolph Grain Driers
WIRE WOLF PHONE
O. W. RANDOLPH CO. TOLEDO OHIO U. S. A.

H. P. Roberts L. D. Rosenbauer
Southwestern Engineering Company
Designers and Builders of
Modern Mills and Elevators
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the outer side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

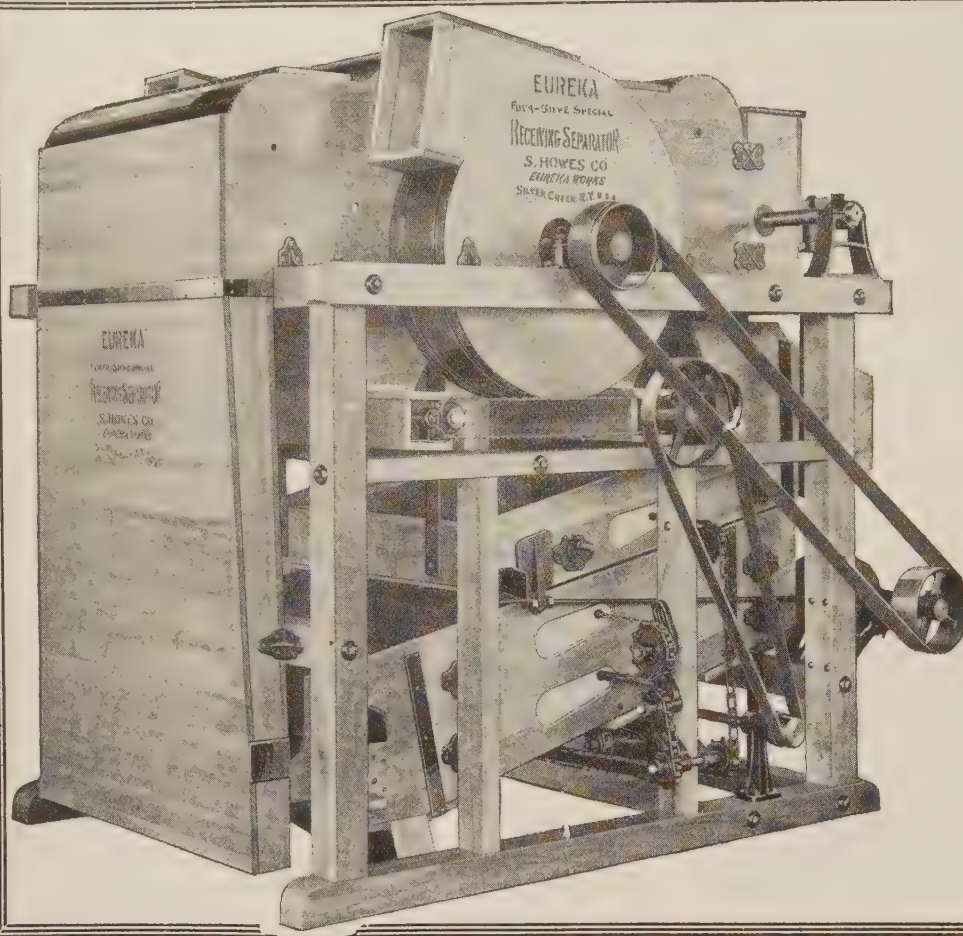
Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

"EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE"
Jones - Hettelsater Const. Co.
Designers and Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS
706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**TO BUY
SELL
RENT or
LEASE an
ELEVATOR**

Place an ad. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.



"EUREKA"



This machine does nicer work and more than any other first class elevator separator because it has an extra screen.

Unexcelled as a Receiver; splendid as a Recleaner. As a garlic extractor the Four-Sieve Special is unmatched.

Equipment includes automatic sieve cleaners and automatic disc oiling eccentrics.

Correspondence invited.

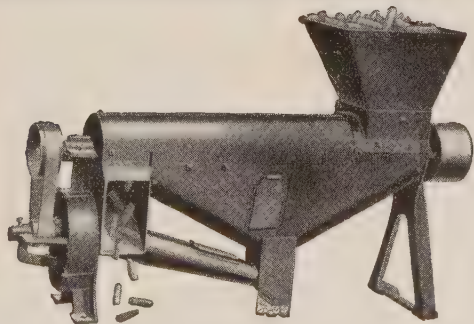
S. HOWES CO., Inc.

Eureka Works

SILVER CREEK N. Y.

European Branch:

64 Mark Lane, London, England



Style A Triumph Corn Sheller

A GOOD SHELLER OF MODERATE CAPACITY

If you can use a Sheller that will properly shell 75 bushels of corn an hour; and if you want a good simple machine, you'll get just the sheller you ought to have in a Triumph.

Thousands of Triumph Shellers are at work in moderate sized mills and elevators both in this country and abroad, and every one of them is shelling corn properly and producing its share of profits.

We'll be glad to send you a copy of our new corn sheller circular. Just send us a postal or a letter asking for it.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevent leakage in transit and we make car liners for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost of same? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our proposition.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER @ BAG CO.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario.

Wagon Loads Received

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Some dealers record oats receipts in front and corn receipts in the back of book; others use a separate book for each kind of grain.

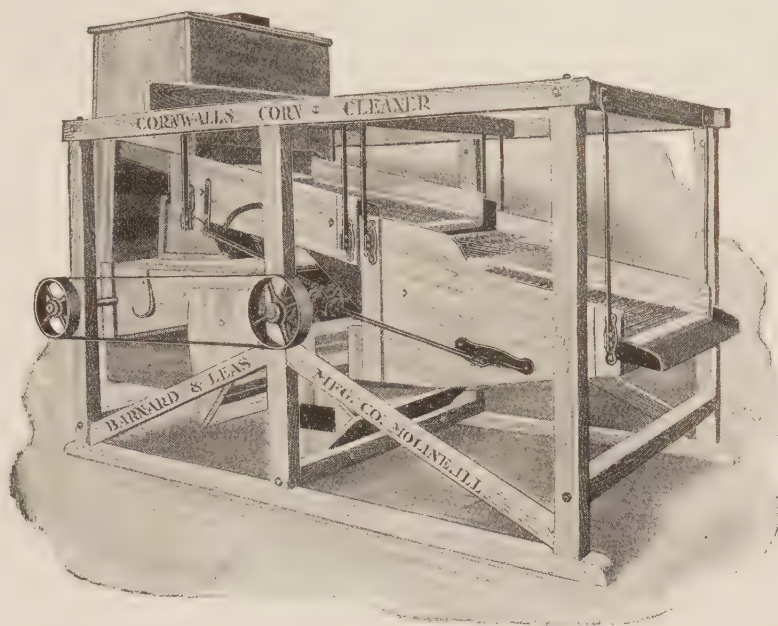
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380.

Price, \$2.75

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.



The Barnard-Cornwall Corn Cleaner

Removes, without clogging, all cobs, cob ends, silks, husks, chaff, shrunken grains, and light, broken pieces of corn, leaving the shelled corn whole and perfectly clean.

When desired, we can construct the shaker, at small cost, with a cockle or sand sieve for removing mustard and other small seeds, sand, etc.

There are thousands of these machines in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

WRITE US FOR FULL DETAILS



BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO.

**MILL BUILDERS AND
MILL FURNISHERS**

ESTABLISHED 1860. MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—Line of country grain elevators for sale. Box 64, Scotts, Mich.

20,000 bushel elevator for sale; large territory to draw from; good crops. Henry Hafner, Menno, So. Dak.

TWO ELEVATORS for sale, with good side lines, on main line railroad. Address 48A7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA elevator, new, in good southeastern town, for sale at once; best grain county of state. Address Elevator, 2010 Farnam street, Omaha, Nebr.

MISSOURI—10,000 bus. elevator, equipped for handling wheat and corn, in good territory; sell or trade for land. Address 48A9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—THREE elevators in north central Iowa for sale. All doing good business and in excellent territory. Price right. Write quick. Address 46M4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SOUTHERN INDIANA—15,000-bushel cribbed elevator on private ground in County Seat town for sale. Good grain, flour and feed business. Address A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

GOOD TIME TO BUY.

Four grain houses, lumber yards in connection; Wisconsin; no competition. Address 47Y6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—15,000 bu. elevator for sale on Wabash R. R., in good territory; electrically operated; only elevator here; carry all side lines; doing good business. Want to retire. Address 47X16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—20,000 bu. elevator for sale; handles from 150,000 to 240,000 bu. annually; electrically operated; concrete engine house, roomy office, large corner crib for ear corn; price \$6,500. Address 47Z11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—Well equipped mill and elevator in good eastern Oklahoma town of 4,000 for sale. A splendid investment opportunity on small capital. Suitable for general grain business, feed and chop grinding, milling, etc. A. W. Orr, 320 Glover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA—Modern, up-to-date, cribbed country elevator for sale, with mill buildings and warehouse in connection, on Frisco lines in Oklahoma in a community that raises strictly wheat. Has big trackage, several lots, and best location in town. Address Hunter Mill Co., Hunter, Okla., for price and information.

OREGON—45,000 bu. elevator for sale, built in 1918; 2 warehouses of 25,000 bu. cap. each; handled 120,000 bu. grain last year; no other elevator for 12 miles; located in heart of an irrigation district; good location for side lines. Will sell outright or ½ interest to responsible party and pay him ½ salary to run it. Address 48A14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ILLINOIS 20,000-bu. capacity elevator, located on C., B. & Q. R.R., for sale. Good coal and feed business in connection, with new feed house and coal storage. Elevator in fine condition and equipped with electric power, 2 dumps, 2 scales. Exceptionally fine location. Only elevator in town. Priced right. Address 47S15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI—Modern 10,000 bu. elevator for sale; good business, good town; no other elevator. \$7,000.00. Address 47Z12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA elevator for sale. Priced right if taken at once. Good coal business; large territory. Write for particulars. 47Y29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

KANSAS—40,000 bu. elevator; coal and mfg. feeds; corn and wheat territory, in eastern part of state; splendid railroad facilities; good school town. Address 47Y6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN IOWA—TWO elevators at adjoining stations handling grain, coal and feed. One man can handle both with helper. Both modern equipment, and big grain stations. Address 46M7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN—20,000 bushel elevator for sale; also coal, lumber and feed business attached. Will sell separately if desired. Good buildings and offices; good farming community. Price reasonable. Onondaga Co-operative Association, Onondaga, Michigan.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO elevator and dwelling house of nine rooms and bath for sale; handles 100 cars grain, 150 cars hay, 30 cars coal, 20 cars flour and feed; all in first class running order and a money maker. Priced at the low figure of \$13,500.00, one-half cash, balance to remain on mortgage. This is a bargain and won't last long at this price. Address 48B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO BUY a grain elevator. Don't object to side lines. Give full particulars in first letter. B. L. Cook, Kenwood Park, Ia.

WILL BUY a well located elevator in the Northwest; might consider other sections. Address 48A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WILL BUY an elevator or ½ interest in one located in central or western Ohio. Must be in good grain territory and the price right. Address 48B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT ELEVATOR in hard wheat belt of Kansas or Oklahoma, or will buy working interest with active management. Give full particulars in first letter, names of competitors, bushels handled by station annually and your house, and full description of the plant. Must be cheap. Address 48A11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

GOING BUSINESS, Hay, Grain and Mixed Feed. Plant now in operation. Box 1521, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED: A competent and reliable partner. Can you fill the bill? Make your qualifications known thru the columns of the Journal.

ELEVATOR & MILL FOR SALE.

OUR MILL & ELEVATOR can be bought at a real bargain if taken soon. The reason for sale is to settle partnership. 50 bbl. Midget Marvel Mill, Eureka Cleaner, Eureka Scourer, Eureka Packers, Alsop Bleacher, Dust Collectors. Feed Grinder. Elevator capacity 20,000 bu.; mill storage for grain, 2,500 bu. cap. Both mill and elevator driven by motors. Fine office and all practically new and rebuilt. Get in touch with us if you need a fine bargain. Galva Milling Co., Galva, Kansas.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT.

HAVE YOU an elevator to sell or rent? If so, you should advertise it in the "Elevators For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MINNESOTA elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity for sale or rent. Located on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Coal and Feed business in connection. Address J. J. Dobie, Mapleton, Minn.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

WRITE G. A. HIRSH, Rossburg, Ohio, if you want to buy or sell an elevator.

JOHN A. RICE **ELMER N. SMITH**
Elevator Brokers, Frankfort, Indiana.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 57th St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

CLAYBAUGH-McCOMAS Offices

Frankfort, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.
223 B. of T. Bldg. 601 Board of Trade.
If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS For Sale in the Grain Belt of Illinois and Eastern Indiana. If you are in the market write me fully and I will try to satisfy you.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
432 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago, Ill

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PART INTEREST for sale in well established firm engaged in the construction of concrete elevators. For particulars address 47V30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAVE a new patent Compressed Air Dump, the latest out; would sell for some cash and royalty. Address P. W. Mann, care T. E. Iberson, 300 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Good grain business on the Missouri River, with Board of Trade membership and interests in country elevators. A good proposition. Requires \$9,000.00. Address 47Z13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WE OFFER FOR SALE the remaining buildings and the site of elevator. Brick office 12x16x8 ft., coal shed 16x40. A money making business for the right party. For further information write Box 432, Oakes, No. Dak.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Fine concrete elevator and malt house. Property suitable for storing, cleaning, drying, malting, etc. 150,000 bushel storage capacity. Transit rates. Property can be converted to other manufacturing purposes. Terms. Write A. J. Pick, West Bend, Wis.

TWO COMPLETE grain elevators and feed mixing plants, mclasses feed units, chicken feed units, hay grinding plant, chop mills, oat crimpers, etc., for sale. Will sell on easy terms. Plants located in best grain centers in the South. For particulars write Kaucher, Hodges & Company, Memphis, Tenn.

OLD ESTABLISHED FEED BUSINESS in large eastern Pennsylvania city for sale, doing big local business. Complete milling and mixing equipment. Private Ry. siding and milling-in-transit facilities available. Big opportunity. Would make an ideal eastern branch for large concern. Address 47Z20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WE OWN and operate a line of country grain elevators and are now contemplating building a mill and elevator, centrally located to these stations, to do milling and mixing of feeds, etc. We want a live man, who has had experience in this line of work and who can invest at least \$25,000.00 in the company, to take charge of the mill and milling. Address 48A18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILL FOR SALE.

IOWA—100 barrel flour and feed mill in Buffalo Center for sale; will sell cheap if taken soon; only mill in county. Write Wm. Emry, Route 1, Millston, Wis.

MODERN 100-BARREL MILL for sale; large territory. Rocky Mountain section; plenty of wheat. Feed mill in connection. Cheap power. Address 48B4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FLOUR MILL for sale, equipped, capacity 75 bbls. per day; corn and rye, 500 bushels per day; lake, rail shipment. Price \$18,500. Write Industrial Locating Agency & Loan Co., 1619 Ashland Block, Chicago.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, I will sell on February 15th, 1922, at 2:00 p. m., the following real and personal property of the Krumm Milling Company, a bankrupt, and

Being a 100 bbl. flour mill, electric power, with flour blending plant, capable of grinding and blending 200 bbls., situated five miles east of Columbus, Ohio, on East Broad street, and located on two acres of ground, including machinery, benefit of railroad switch, scales, store room. Appraised \$15,588.25, as follows:

1 50 h.p. General Electric Motor.....	\$ 525.00
1 Thos. McFeeley Middlings Granulator	60.00
1 60 bu. per hr. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales	262.50
1 1000 lb. Fairbanks Platform Scale..	15.00
1 500 lb. Fairbanks Platform Scale..	18.50
1 Smith Exact Weight Scale	56.25
1 60 bu. Fairbanks Hopper	75.00
1 5 ton Howe Wagon Scale	150.00
1 S. Howe Silvercreek Flour Packer..	112.50
1 S. Howe Silvercreek Flour Packer..	75.00
5 Double Stands Case Roller Mills....	1,237.50
1 Thos. McFeeley Middlings Mill	112.50
1 Columbia Feed Governor	18.50
1 Invincible Grain Scourer	112.50
2 Thos. McFeeley Dustless Purifiers ..	300.00
2 Case Centrifugal Reels	112.50
1 Suction Fan	56.25
1 Perfection Dust Collector	56.25
3 Draver Feeders	112.50
2 Perfection Dust Collectors—1 @ \$225.00, 1 @ \$56.25	231.25
1 Eureka Double Grain Scourer	175.00
1 Eureka Dustless Receiving Separator ..	175.00
1 Monitor Dustless Receiving Separator ..	18.50
2 Thos. McFeeley Oscillators	750.00
2 Thos. McFeeley Middlings Granulators—1 @ \$60.00, 1 @ \$30.00.....	90.00
2 Case Flour Dressers	225.00
1 Alsop Bleacher	262.50
1 Thos. McFeeley Bran Finisher....	83.75
2 Large Hand Flour Barrel Trucks..	18.00
6 Small Hand Flour Barrel Trucks..	36.00
19 Stands Elevators Complete & Spouting	1,150.00
Shafting and Pulleys	750.00
Belting	525.00
Property on which mill is situated, consisting of 2 acres on E. Broad st., Columbus, Ohio, including buildings thereon	7,600.00

Total\$15,588.25

Also at the same time and place for cash:

1 Used Gram Bernstein Truck, appraised at	\$ 400.00
1 Used Ford Coupe, appraised at....	375.00

\$ 775.00

Also an undivided one-eighth interest in about eighty-eight acres of land in Truro Township, Franklin County, Ohio, subject to the life estate of Mary Krumm

Said property will be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court. Terms of sale—Cash. Sale will take place at mill property. For further information see or write

Donald M. Hamilton, Trustee.

327 Citizens Bank Bldg.,

Ralph E. Westfall and Arthur S. Burket, Attorneys for Trustee.

ENGINE WANTED.

WE ARE in the market for a good used 10 h.p. gas or oil engine, Fairbanks preferred. Address Gessie Grain Co., Gessie, Ind.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

FAIRBANKS MORSE 25 h.p. Motor for sale, with starter; 1200 r.p.m., A.C. current, 220 v., 60 cycle. Address 48A23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Used Midgets, all sizes
Corn Rolls, all sizes
10 Receiving Separators
2 Williams Ball Bearing Grinders & Pulverizers
6 Corn Shellers
5 Oil Engines
H. C. Davis, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

Among the items of used machinery that we have in stock are the following:

1 20" Monarch Ball Bearing Direct Motor Driven Attrition Mill.
1 New No. 10 Columbian Feed Governor.
Write us for prices on used machinery and equipment. L. R. Veatch, 418 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

1 Midget Marvel Mill—40 bbl.
1 3 Pair High Rolls (9"x18") Corn Mill.
1 Bran Duster.
1 Double Wheat Scourer—Monitor
1 Wheat Warehouse Separator—Monitor
1 Atlas Boiler (52"x14").
1 Atlas Engine (10"x16").
These engines in first class condition.
Busenbark Grain Co., Crawfordsville, Indiana.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock, and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

Geo. J. Noth, Mgr.,

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FULL EQUIPMENT for elevator for sale—gas engine, new sheller, cleaners, shafting and pulleys. Address Box 198, Cicero, Ind.

BOSS CAR LOADERS for sale; several No. 8; good as new; complete, ready to install. Address A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

ATTRITION MILL—24 inch Bauer Ball Bearing, now in operation; fine condition; for sale cheap. Lakeside Lumber & Mfg. Co., 6455 Ridge Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

DURABLE WIRE ROPE for sale, for car shovels; cast or plow steel. Manila rope, buckets and everything in elevator supplies.

PULLEYS—1,000—for sale. ALL sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICE APPLIANCES.

PROTECTORAPH for sale; never used; good as new. A. J. Scheer, Wildrose, N. D.

SAFES—Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

9 column visible Adding and Listing Machine, cost \$375.00, perfect working order; will take \$75.00 spot cash or a liberty bond and balance cash. Reliable Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop, Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

LAMBERT GASOLINE ENGINE, 20 h.p., kerosene attachment with it; engine is in good condition and running every day; too small for our use. Price \$100 f. o. b. cars Jolietville, Ind. Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Winchester, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE.

HOPPER SCALES: One insertion sold mine. I made money and saved the purchaser money, so we are both happy—thanks to the Journal. —E. H.

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Books FREE TO YOU!



Thousands of requests are coming from farmers for these highly serviceable books, "Simple Instructions for Butchering on the Farm" and "Recipes for Curing Meat." These books will bring this year's big meat salt business to your store.

Tell us today—how many books of each kind you can use. We print your name and address on the front cover and ship the books FREE of charge to you.

CAREY-IZED SALT

Extensive advertising now running in the Country Gentleman, Successful Farming, Capper's Farmer and all leading state farm papers. Your customers will want these books showing:

- How to Select Stock.
- Treatment Before Slaughtering.
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- Dressing and Skinning.
- How to Chill.
- How to Cut Meat.
- Knives Commonly Used.
- Working Pictures and Other Facts.

Send for Your Supply Today

THE CAREY SALT CO., Hutchinson, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced manager for co-operative elevator. Address 48B3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position as grain inspector. Address 47Z18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION as helper in elevator wanted by young man with 6 years' experience. Address 48A5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position by an experienced grain man in a well located farmers elevator after March 8th. None but an A1 place accepted. Address 48A3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED in country elevator by single man, 27 years of age, ex-soldier, 3 years' experience as bookkeeper and buyer for country grain firm operating 36 grain stations. Good references. Address 48B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TRAFFIC MAN & BOOKKEEPER wants position with commission firm; 12 years' railroad experience, 2 years' grain bookkeeper, 1 year grain solicitor; married; 32 years of age. Excellent references. Address 48B15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED—Married man, 9 years' exp. in grain business as foreman of mill elev., mgr. far. elev., line elev. and retail feed business. Best references. Would not consider job unless chance for steady employment if work pleases and chances for advancement good. Address 47Z16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

TRACK BUYERS, GRAIN AND FEED BROKERS AND DEALERS—Fifteen years' experience branch offices futures and cash grain, freight and passenger agency departments railroads, claim, collection and adjustment knowledge, good working knowledge of law, trained Chamber of Commerce secretary. Married, age 38. Especially desire to hear from party feeling need of man relieve them of responsibility. Will go anywhere. Opportunity, not salary, first consideration. Now employed. Can make reasonably quick change. Write or wire 47Z19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

WANTED—Small ear Velvet Chaff Wheat suitable for seed.

S. J. Clausen, Clear Lake, Iowa.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA AND HUBAM sweet clover for sale at very reasonable prices. Full information on request. Davis Seed Co., St. Peter, Minn.

GOLDEN BANTAM, Golden Giant, Peep-O-Day sweet corn, North Dakota grown Brome and Rye grass. Ask for price. Simmons Seed Co., Moorhead, Minn.

THE BEST dependable varieties of seed corn and seed oats for sale, in any quantity, carload or less. Write for prices.

Square Deal Seed Farm, 1;
Allen Joslin, Prop.,
Holstein, Iowa.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

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Agricultural Seed Company

Representing 57 Years'
Continuous Seed Service

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The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,

Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.

ATCHISON KANSAS

**Field and Grass
Seed Trade Directory**

ARNHEM, HOLLAND.

Wm. E. Busgers & Co., European fancy natural gr. sds.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Manglesdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds.
Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickinson Co., The, Albert, seeds.
Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordville Seed Co., seed merchants.

ELKHART, KANS.

Muncy & Carson, grain and seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Peppard Seed Co., J. G., wholesale seeds.
Tobin Seed Co., alfalfa—bluegrass.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Julius Loewth, Inc., grass and field seeds.
Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Agricultural Seed Co., cow peas.
Mangelsdorf, Ed. F. & Bro., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

North Western Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seed, popcorn.
Flower Co., The S. W., seed merchants.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

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28 Years
Manufacturers
of Scales

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Are the BEST—"SAVE REPAIR BILLS"**

Because they are easy to build, simple in construction, well made and retain their accuracy longer than any scale on the market. COLUMBIA SCALES are being used by practically every feed, coal, ice and material dealer in Chicago. THERE MUST BE A GOOD REASON.

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Save money and send for list of our guaranteed rebuilt scales. All makes and capacities. Tell us what you want. Let us repair your scales—any make. We also carry parts. Finest equipment for scale work in Chicago.



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The S. W. Flower Co.

**WHOLESALE
FIELD SEED
MERCHANTS**

SPECIALTIES
**RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY
ALSIKE
TOLEDO
OHIO**

The Toledo Field Seed Co.

Clover and Timothy Seed
Consignments solicited Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

**Missouri Grown Blue Grass
Kansas Grown Alfalfa, New Crop**

We are now prepared to accept orders for both

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**WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"**

Council Bluffs Seed Co.

SEED CORN--NOTHING ELSE

Standard Iowa and Nebraska
Varieties. Ensilage
Council Bluffs Iowa

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ILLINOIS SEED CO.**

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Field and Garden Seeds
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**WHOLESALE FIELD SEEDS
CLOVER—ALSIKE—TIMOTHY—ALFALFA**

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TOLEDO - - OHIO**

The Stanford Seed Company, Inc.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

*We are in the market for Red Clover. We can use seed
mixed with Buckhorn. Mail samples with lowest prices.*

Members Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Association.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
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*Buyers and Sellers of Timothy, Red Clover,
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Imported

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SEEDS

Julius Loewith, Inc.

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**Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Clover, Timothy, Grass Seed
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*We Buy
and Sell
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of Grass
and Field
Seeds*

The Albert Dickinson Co.
MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

*WE FEEL that the Grain Dealers Journal will help us along.—Will E. Schlientz,
mgr. Eaton Farmers Equity Co., Eaton, O.*

INDIANAPOLIS

offers exceptional opportunities to shippers of all grains. Its local consumption is large and its many diverging lines of railroads enable it to serve great consuming districts in the East and South.

It is the railroad terminal for Western, Eastern and Southern lines. Its main line connections between East and West guarantee prompt handling. Indianapolis has ample and efficient grain handling facilities and its advantageous location makes it the convenient market for your grain.

The thorough service rendered by the Indianapolis grain firms assures you of complete satisfaction on shipments to this market.

Acquire the Indianapolis habit and ship to any of these Board of Trade Members:

Lew Hill Grain Co.
McCardle-Black Co.
Frank A. Witt
Bingham-Hewett-Scholl Co.
The Early & Daniel Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.
Steinhart Grain Co., Inc.
Bert A. Boyd Grain Co.

Hayward-Rich Grain Co.
Urmston and Son, Inc.
The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.
National Elevator Co.
H. E. Kinney Grain Co.
Carl D. Menzie Grain & Brokerage Co.
Midwest Elevator Co.
Anderson & Mercer

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; two years, \$3.60; three years, \$5.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.75.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 25, 1922

NUMEROUS changes in firms operating country elevators is making old mailing lists worthless.

WHY loan money to Europe to buy grain when London banks last week placed \$200,000,000 in the New York market?

INDIANA dealers are feeling better, thank you, and they turned out in unusually large numbers for the midwinter meeting at Indianapolis this week.

SEED TRADE laws and regulations are becoming so numerous every dealer doing an interstate business must soon equip a library and employ a lawyer by the year.

THE Adamson eight-hour law was denounced and its repeal demanded by the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association this week. Its enforcement helps to keep up the cost of transportation.

THE RAILWAY labor board's days are numbered. Every compromise it makes is acceptable to no interest, and the suggestions that the Board be abolished will soon be listened to by politicians.

A CROP insurance bureau is the latest activity proposed for the all-wise Secretary of Agriculture. Farmers who are shrewd will have nothing to do with any such department of the Government because private enterprise or local mutual companies supply such protection at a much lower cost than can be obtained from an extravagant, wasteful Government agency.

YOUR ELEVATOR would be more likely to remain standing during the night while you are asleep if you would give all bearings a careful inspection before going home at night.

HEAT DAMAGED WHEAT and cob rot corn are contributing generously this year to the troubles of the grain dealer and only those who keep a vigilant lookout at all times will be able to handle such grain on a safe margin.

FOUR MILLION liabilities with only \$100,000 assets is a shock to patrons of exchange brokerage houses. A firm accepting new accounts while in an insolvent condition should go to jail just as does a banker accepting deposits knowing himself to be insolvent. To the credit of the grain exchanges be it said their directors are prompt to expel any member guilty of such uncommercial conduct.

SCREENINGS, according to dispatches from Port Arthur, Ont., are now being used to heat several office buildings in that great wheat handling center. Several years ago this refuse commanded a handsome premium, being used as a profitable basis for molasses feeds. Today the supply is so large that screenings cannot be taken away from the elevators if delivery calls for much switching.

COB SPOUTS from cob burner or furnace room to elevator cupola are credited with the burning of so many country elevators it seems right and proper that fire insurance companies should charge a heavy penalty for this connecting spout. Whenever the flow of cobs becomes clogged, fire can easily communicate from the furnace room or cob burner to the cupola. The destruction of the Charleston (Mo.) elevator last November and the fire in the Francesville (Ind.) elevator last month were both traceable directly to this offending spout.

FREIGHT CLAIMS not filed within 6 months after the car is delivered at destination (9 months in case of export traffic) are "out-lawed." This is a provision of the bill of lading, and courts of last resort have upheld its validity. When account sales are delayed, and when it becomes evident they may not be received within the time limit for filing claim, file the claim anyway. It will not be possible to support it conclusively, or to give all of the detailed information that will be required, but the claim can always be amended. If, when the account sales are available, it is found there is no ground for claim it can be withdrawn.

ALL is not gold that glitters and the entrance of the farmers into marketing their own live stock with a view to saving the commission proves to have been a delusion, as the report required under the new packers and stockyards act discloses that the two companies receiving live stock shipments at Chicago with the understanding that any profit would be pro-rated back to the shipper had a deficit in one case and in the other never declared a rebate in the four years of its existence. One company did sell at a lower rate, but after seven months' trial found a loss of \$2 to \$3 on each car, and raised its schedule to overcome the deficit.

FARMERS in Saline County, Nebraska, are an obtuse lot. They even want the authorities to stop using county funds to pay the county agent's salary. How ungrateful!

THAT com'ite of the Illinois Agri. Ass'n which termed the U. S. G. G. Inc., an "assured success" evidently did not consult Mr. Webster about the meaning of the words "assured" and "success."

MEN WILL be sacrificed to their own carelessness until they stop trying to slip a belt upon a rapidly moving pulley. The Terre Haute accident reported in Indiana news this number brot the usual sad result.

AN ELEVATOR at Otter Lake, Mich., was recently wrecked by a string of cars which jumped the track near the elevator. If the owner is so unfortunate as to have one of those "assume all liability" leases he is going to be greatly disappointed when he sends his bill for repairs to the offending railroad.

WHAT we need just now is a readoption of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and a re-ratification of the Constitution (with some of the amendments). Of course, that would presage the elimination of class legislation and blocs—agricultural and otherwise.

SO MANY parcels of excess baggage have been loaded upon the vehicle of business in recent years that it is difficult to determine which piece to remove first. Why not dump the whole mess overboard in one body, letting unjust and unfair governmental interference with business land at the bottom of the heap, where it may be held down effectually for a long time to come. And wouldn't that be some heap!

CLOVER SEED seems balanced on the knife edge between supply and demand, with perhaps a leaning toward the lack of a sufficient world supply to equal the demand, if it is possible for there to be "balance" and "leaning" at the same time. When warmer days remind farmers that planting time is at hand there may be a scramble for the seed that is available. The fireworks may be set off in the rush.

STABILIZING the prices of "certain agricultural products" is the ostensible purpose of S. 2964 introduced by the new senator from North Dakota. Why limit the benefits of stabilization to the specified wheat, corn, cotton and wool? The bill directs the U. S. Grain Corporation to purchase wheat at \$1.50 per bushel; but fails to provide a way for the Corporation to sell whatever stocks it may have on hand after five years, except at a loss, which is hardly likely to be covered by the \$1,000,000,000 appropriated. Placing the most charitable construction on this bill it is an attempt to confer a special privilege on the wheat growing class at the expense of the general taxpayer. No professor of economics of any standing ever approved price fixing, and its advocacy by a senator gives point to the remarks last week of the manager of the Associated Press on the decadence of the senate, in that real statesmen have been supplanted by mere politicians.

RADIO telephone and telegraph service promises to make continuous market quotations available to every country grain dealer.

THE NEW form of domestic B/L has not yet been made effective by the carriers, but already changes have been made in the regulations which it is to embody. Apparently the shipper is still in the same old spot on the same old limb.

UNLESS conditions change, it may soon be advisable to substitute a new masthead for the old familiar "We, the people, in congress assembled." A phrase suggested by the tendencies of the moment would run something like this: "We, the agricultural bloc, temporarily in control of the people's congress assembled."

TELEPHONE and telegraph rates are too high, largely because we had government control of those two lines of communication just a little while ago. The "station to station" and "person to person" telephone rules are special thorns in the flesh of grain dealers and they must be contended against at every opportunity until they are relegated to the scrap heap with all other surplus war material having corresponding lack of value.

HIGH FREIGHT RATES are still a bar to the grain products of many sections and they will continue to discourage business until grain prices are advanced or freight rates reduced so that grain can be marketed for something more than the transportation charges. The farmers of some sections are still barred from their favorite markets by the high freight rates, which, of course, are made necessary by the extravagant scale of wages in force.

THE FUTURE trading act can not be held constitutional in view of the argument against it presented by attorney for complainants and published elsewhere in this number of the Journal. The quotation of Senator White's denunciation of the Hatch bill makes interesting reading in view of the Senator's becoming later chief justice of the Supreme Court. The attorney exposes the attempt to enact a regulating statute in the guise of a revenue measure.

SULPHUR MATCHES are entirely too dangerous to use around any grain handling plant, as the possibility of setting fire to the plant or starting a dust explosion is so great that no one having the interest of the plant at heart will think of tolerating such a hazard even though it be in a match box in his pocket. Safety matches are the only kind that can be used around a grain elevator. Then if they fall on a concrete floor or on a wooden floor it doesn't make much difference. A miller writing in "Letters," this number complains that his receiving separator has removed many matches from wheat received during recent months and the wonder is his entire plant has not been blown up by an explosion of dust, for the receiving separator is not a very clean part of the plant, and if the matches were ignited while the machine was in operation an explosion would be pretty sure to result. Grain trimmers should not be permitted to carry matches into a car lest they blow up one of your best customers.

WHEN the elevator owners contract to assume all the responsibility for damage done by fires started by locomotive sparks, the railroads can not be expected to take any interest in equipping their locomotives with spark arresters.

THERE is grain in the country and it will move. Other crops will be produced, and they, too, will be moved. It is the part of wisdom, then, for grain elevator operators to improve any slack time of the present or immediate future in making his plant ready for the tasks it will soon be called upon to perform. And right now is the time to start.

SERVICE rendered to patrons is the standard by which the success or failure of a grain dealer is to be judged, as Pres. Reimann of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n pointed out in his annual address to the recent convention at Indianapolis. The dealer who serves efficiently and economically cannot fail. His business is founded on a principle that is eternal.

A SQUARE bin reinforced concrete elevator at Montpelier, Idaho, was overcome recently with a bursting side and dropped 5000 bushels of wheat as a testimonial to the silo expert, who built it. Some day grain dealers will recognize the advantage of having elevators strongly built, conveniently arranged and equipped with modern machinery and they will not waste any time with inexperienced builders.

IF THE grain trade wishes to await the long drawn out consideration of Congress before rules governing the grading of grain are changed, then they should permit the enactment of Senator Steenerson's grading bill 9668. This vicious bill, if passed, would place a premium on weeds, dirt and other foreign matter and the grading could not be changed without another act of Congress. The Advocates of Dirt appealed to the present secretary of agriculture and his predecessor for the change in grades sought, but it was refused so they are going over his head. A move which should be denounced and discouraged by every friend of equitable grades.

SHIPPERS to every market are fully entitled to a prompt inspection of their grain immediately after its arrival. The needs of buyers or the congestion of terminal facilities give no fair excuse for a delayed inspection. The practice common at Galveston, of calling for a second inspection when buyer expects to be able to unload grain, is a cowardly shifting of the hazards of ownership back onto the shipper long after the buyer should have assumed all such risks. Buyers who are unwilling to assume the risks of ownership after the arrival of grain bought at the destination they selected should clearly specify in their purchase contract that seller shall guarantee the quality until buyer finds it convenient to unload the car. Then he will accept the grain on the basis of unloading inspection. Any other practice is deceiving and misleading. Shippers expect to stand for any deterioration of their grain prior to its arrival at destination, but they do not expect to stand for deterioration after its arrival and cannot in fairness be asked to assume such hazards.

CARS SEEN leaking grain in transit should be reported promptly to our Leak Dept. so we can tell the shipper and help him to authenticate a claim for his loss. The annual report of the Weighing Dept. of the Chicago Board of Trade shows that 10.7% of the 38,729 cars weighed into Chicago elevators last year were leaking grain.

COAL MINERS' wages are being deflated despite the war-time rate enforced by the government, thru the operation of competition between union and non-union mines. A few years ago nearly all the coal was dug out by union miners, or men paid the union scale. Now it is safe to say but little more than one-half the current output is union mined. At the slightly reduced scale the non-union miners are earning big pay by putting in full time, and the prospect of a strike of union miners Apr. 1 is losing its terrors. By their unreasonable scale of wages they are by degrees locking themselves out of a job.

FOOD for thought is found in the remarks on the transportation situation made by L. E. Banta, traffic manager for the Indianapolis Board of Trade, at the recent convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n which is reported in full elsewhere in this number of the Journal. The transportation dep't of the organized grain exchange seldom receives the credit it deserves for the efforts it makes on behalf of grain shippers and producers of grain. It is but reasonable to expect that individual dep'ts will keep always in mind the interests of their own market, but every service they perform for that market is of direct benefit to the shippers in its territory and to those who grow the grain. Mr. Banta's statement that grain exchanges and grain dealers' organizations generally are largely responsible for the beneficial reductions in freight rates that have been made is a statement of fact that is not generally known to the public because the grain trade does not employ experienced press agents to boast of its work. Likewise, there is sound sense in Mr. Banta's argument that transportation matters should be handled by traffic men and not by politicians.

Selling Stored Grain.

Grain receivers of the Northwest have been called upon to pay a second time for so many lots of grain during the past year they have been forced to conduct a vigorous campaign against the storage practice. Storing grain has brought grief to so many country elevator operators the wonder is that any of them ever consent to become a bailee of grain. Few, if any, farmers appreciate the great inconvenience suffered by the elevator man who gives up valuable bin space to accommodate farmer patrons for an indefinite period. When once an elevator operator accepts grain for storage he feels duty bound to store it until the farmer is willing to sell, and it does not matter how much he needs the space or what profit he could realize from its use in storing his own grain, he hesitates to crowd out the grain of the farmer patron.

No country elevator man ever collected sufficient storage to reimburse him fully for the

use of his storage space. Many dealers have use for the maximum capacity of their elevators but a few weeks of each crop year; but during those weeks the space is of great value to them and generally fully justifies the investment, even though they know that a large percentage of their bins will be empty much of the year.

Some states have very vigorous laws forbidding the shipping out of grain left for storage, but neither the laws nor the interest of the customer or of the elevator operator are influential enough to place an effective check on the shipping out of stored grain. When the elevator man needs space badly he will try to get it. The dealer who ships out and sells grain left with him for storage fully appreciates that he is taking a wild speculation when he sells stored grain.

Few country elevator operators have successfully conducted a grain merchandising business at the same time they were storing grain for all comers. The storage business is filled with too many hazards for country elevator operators to continue the business without generous compensation, and until they can charge a sufficient storage fee to justify their holding the grain until owner desires to sell they should refuse to engage in this line of business.

"Ground Rental Greed."

This is not the name of the latest record of the most popular jazz, but by the railroads the song is considered a perfect antidote for the "Wabash Blues."

It is but natural that the railroads, having been gouged so frequently by the politicians and the labor unions, should turn upon their patrons and gouge them, and they are surely doing it. Not satisfied with extortionate rates of freight and innumerable surcharges and extra charges, the railroads are becoming more and more unreasonable in their rental demands from all industries located on their rights of way. One Indiana dealer who purchased buildings and yards covered by 5 leases calling for a total rental of \$50.00 per year was immediately confronted with a demand for \$1,750.00 rent. That's some jump and naturally caused him to protest most vehemently, with the result that the railroad's real estate agent finally compromised on \$500.00 a year, but requires the lessor to pay the full expense of street paving, which amounted to several times as much as the rental the first year.

The growing greed of the railroads in the matter of ground rentals has been fostered and encouraged by the reluctance of the industrial occupants of railroad ground to protest. The rental demands of the railroads is now reaching a figure which in many cases exceeds the full market value of the land occupied. Even the railroads will admit that such demands are unreasonable, but still they keep on demanding more.

It is incumbent upon the elevator operators of each state who are located on railroad property to get together and secure the enactment of laws which will protect them against this growing greed, because their business is not sufficiently remunerative to withstand such extortions. The dealers in Iowa, Michigan and one or two other states are well protected and

there is no reason why all should not be protected.

Readers who will take the trouble to write us particulars regarding the railroad on which they are located, amount of land occupied and the amount of each charge levied upon them for ground or track lease, as well as the conditions of their lease, will help to bring about the early co-operation of all industries for securing the enactment of legislative relief. Please don't procrastinate. Let us hear from you today!

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Each day brings to light new and convincing evidence of the unwillingness of the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture to show any regard or consideration whatever for the organized grain trade. As is reflected by a resolution adopted at the Indiana meeting this week, Sec'y Wallace refused point blank to invite the president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n to attend the agricultural conference in Washington on the grounds that he was not sufficiently representative.

In the history of our government a few pinheads have played peanut politics successfully, but in this case the Hon. Secretary has taken upon himself the privilege of snubbing a much larger interest than he recognizes. While the national association does not represent all the grain dealers and grain elevator operators in the country, its membership includes a large percentage of the live, progressive dealers who are active in commercial as well as political life; and for that matter, the time is near at hand when every citizen will find it incumbent upon him to take a more serious interest in the affairs of our government, and especially those merchants who have heretofore expected, and no doubt received, fair consideration from the government, even though they made no direct demands.

The agricultural bloc is now wielding such a strong influence in all affairs of government that commercial interests and the welfare of the nation at large will soon be lost sight of unless the intelligent citizens who have sufficient foresight to sense the dangers brewing arise and protest against the continued enforcement of existing class laws and the enactment of any more laws favoring one class to the detriment of others.

When the so-called statesmen who are sent to Washington in the interest of the entire nation become so obsessed with class ideas that they do not hesitate to sacrifice the interest of any large class for the profit of another class, they have lost their right to participate in the making of laws and should be defeated the first time they come up for re-election.

Not only has the Sec'y of Agriculture shown a disposition to ignore and snub a large commercial interest which is just as much interested in the welfare of the grain producer as is his department, but he has gone out of his way to try to belittle and undermine the work and the influence of that large body of earnest men who are generally known as reputable grain dealers. Men who have the interests of the grain trade at heart will take advantage of every opportunity to protest to those identified with the official life of Washington against any such class discrimination which affects any useful branch of our commercial life.

The Agricultural Conference.

The conference on agricultural depression called by the Secretary of Agriculture afforded an opportunity for the agitators to air their pet ideas, but brot forth nothing of a constructive character.

It became apparent that the interests of the farmer are so diverse that they can not be concentrated in a sufficiently narrow groove to accomplish anything, and that if such concentration is attempted in the way of legislation or finance nine-tenths of the farmers themselves who are not directly benefited will give the legislation no support.

Even the agitators are not in favor of aid to the farmers that does not first give the agitators an opportunity to feed at the public crib. Therefore, they have not yet got to a pass of advocating the payment of a bonus to farmers such as the idle workers' dole in England. They prefer to dip into the public treasury indirectly by purchasing corn for Russian relief in the hope of boosting the market price of corn.

The governor of Louisiana voiced the thought of many in his suggestion that foreign nations be given long time credits for the purchase of American farm products; but the chairman of the War Finance Corporation advocated holding back the crops rather than foreign loans, and an economist of New York told the delegates that commodity prices over a long period would continue to tend downward.

This discussion is a typical beating of the air against economic forces that are in the long run more powerful than the farm buro federation with all the backing of the agricultural bloc and the Secretary of Agriculture. No one, the live stock producers least of all, questions the power of the Chicago meat packers, but one of the leading firms has had to take a loss of nearly \$36,000,000 on last year's business. The farmer must take his loss just the same. Instead of trying to boost the price of the products of the farm the farmer will serve his own interests by increasing the purchasing power of what he does produce by working for lower freight rates, a reduction of taxation and a cancellation of the government influence on wages for railway and mine labor, which remain to be deflated.

SOME Indiana farmers have protested against continued distribution of "free" seeds by congressmen. The reason given is that the practice is wasteful of public funds; and besides the seeds are no good and are sometimes actually harmful. That is an evidence of sanity that gives every encouragement for an ultimate return to clear thinking on all subjects relating to agriculture. "Free" seeds never were free, never were of any value to the recipient, and their distribution served only to enable some holders of seed screenings to dispose of otherwise worthless stock. And yet, the practice of distributing them had fixed itself so firmly in American political programs that its mere passing will record a signal victory over the demagogic forces that are largely responsible for our present-day governmental and business ills.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Has U. S. G. G. Handled Any Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will the Journal please inform me whether the Grain Growers Corporation has handled any grain yet, or is it still organizing?—Henry Freyborg, Rock Rapids, Ia.

Ans.: The U. S. G. G. is still organizing, but whether it is better organized now than a few months ago is doubtful, as there has just been a split in the organization in the Northwest.

Making Steam Rolled Feed?

Grain Dealers Journal: I find that there is a growing demand among the farmers of this community for steam rolled feed, especially oats, and inasmuch as my mill is equipped with electric power I would like to know whether there is a process for heating water by electricity, and also what would be best to install. I have a 2-roller mill which I have used for the past two years.—T. K. Aldridge.

Ans.: It will not be necessary to discard the mill now in use, as it can be used in connection with an electrical steam generator recently placed on the market. To steam the feed or oats before grinding feed them into one end of a tight steel conveyor box into which also at one end is piped steam slightly superheated. As the screw moves the feed along the conveyor the steam and moisture act to give the degree of cooking required.

Simplification of Moisture Test?

Grain Dealers Journal: I note in the Journal Dec. 10 an improved method of testing for moisture that is less liable to inaccuracy than the one used without the wire cage for the thermometer.

Every dealer is looking for some better method of testing grain, for moisture than the present complicated system. What country station handling any grain at all is able to find time to make proper moisture tests of all grain received?

The moisture test is all right for carload lots and where there are offices to attend to this alone.—E. C. Bergfield, mgr. grain dept., Farmers Elevator Co., George, Ia.

Ans.: The complication in the moisture test as at present conducted is due to an attempt to get the result in much less time than that taken by the correct chemical analysis method. In the regular chemical method there is nothing to the test except to weigh the grain, put it into a drying oven, dry it and weigh again. There is no boiling, distilling, exact timing or messing with oil or measuring the amount of water in a graduate as in the Duvel test, the author of which endeavored to approximate the true moisture percentage.

It should not be necessary for a country elevator operator to test every load received, but it would be to his advantage to make moisture tests on different kinds of grain received at least once a week and to make sure that the grain used in the test is an average sample of that coming to market.

The trouble with the oil bath moisture test now in use is that it requires the attention of the operator. The regular chemical method does not require the time of the operator. He can go away and forget about his test for several hours without impairing the accuracy of the result, so that the country dealer, by adopting some form of the chemist's test could test every sample and wagonload for his own information. Suppose the country buyer wanted to test 100 wagon loads in one day. He would provide himself with a hundred small shallow pans, an oven with shelves or racks enough to contain them all at one time, and accurate

scales to weigh the grain before and after drying, that is all. The only disadvantage is that it would take the grain several hours to dry.

Buyer for Russian Relief?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you give us the name and address of the purchasing officer for the grain for the Russian Relief Commission?—A. C. Schuff & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Ans.: The office of the Purchasing Commission for Russian Relief is at 42 Broadway, New York City. This is also the office of the American Relief Administration. The Commission has followed the plan of considering offers on grain at meetings held Wednesday of each week. Offers should be addressed to the Commission at the New York City address; and prices should be basis f. o. b. ship at Atlantic or Gulf ports. Additional information regarding the relief project was published on page 62 of the Journal for Jan. 10.

Where to Bring Suit?

Grain Dealers Journal: I note in the Journal Dec. 25, page 873, a decision in a grain case in Texas on the question where suit should be brought and would like to learn the reasons for these exceptions.—Harry Miller, Olin, Ia.

Ans.: In most states suits must be brought in the county in which the defendant resides.

The law of Texas provides that "No person who is an inhabitant of this state shall be sued out of the county in which he has his domicile." The law then enumerates 30 exceptions to this rule, and exception 5, under which the grain case arose, reads:

"Where a person has contracted in writing to perform an obligation in any particular county, suit may be brought either in such county, or where the defendant has his domicile."

Controller for Passenger Lift?

Grain Dealers Journal: Should the controller for a motor operating an electric passenger elevator be placed near the motor in the grain elevator where the lift is installed?

We have two grain elevators, separated by a space of about 10 ft. The passenger lift is to be installed in one, and it has been suggested that the controller be placed in a fire and dust proof room in the other, to eliminate as far as possible the hazard of dust explosion or fire.—Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis.

Ans.: There is no engineering or insurance objection to placing a controller distant from its motor. It does, however, entail additional expense for wiring and conduit. Each installation must be considered individually to determine whether other factors will outweigh this added cost.

The ideal method of installing any motor in a grain elevator is to enclose it in a dust and fire proof housing, altho this is not necessary with an induction motor of approved type because these do not give off sparks. Direct current motors, whose commutators and brushes or slip rings will emit sparks, cannot safely be used in a grain handling plant without such an enclosure.

The control switch recommended by electrical engineers and fire prevention experts is an enclosed oil switch. In this type of switch, it is impossible for dust laden air to come in contact with the spark or flash caused by throwing the switch in or out.

Coming Conventions.

Feb. 1. Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Bancroft Hotel, Saginaw.

Feb. 14, 15, 16. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at La Salle, Ill.

Feb. 21, 23. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio at Findlay.

Feb. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 28-Mar. 2. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Devil's Lake.

Mar. 2, 3. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wabash.

May 29, 31. Southern Seedmen's Ass'n at New Orleans, La.

June 21, 22, 23. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

Report of Joseph Griffin, Retiring President.

Joseph P. Griffin, retiring president of the Chicago Board of Trade, in his address to the members said, in part:

In many respects the year 1921 was perhaps the most eventful in the history of our great organization. From the day this administration was inducted into office, until approximately September first, we were subjected to the most ruthless attacks in Congress and at legislative centers. Numerous measures were introduced which had for their sole objective the utter destruction of the present marketing system. These attacks were sponsored by a well organized movement of individuals and groups presuming to represent the American producer. The plain and simple truth must be here recorded that many of these leaders were not actuated by any sincere desire to help the farmer, but rather their campaign was founded purely upon personal aggrandizement.

At the commencement of this campaign against organized Exchanges, the sentiment of the law-makers everywhere was hostile. It is to the everlasting credit of Congress and State legislatures that they granted a full and free opportunity to explain the merits of the grain marketing system. After eight months of pitiless publicity, of most searching investigation, these bodies—none too friendly—were unable to locate any vital defects in that system. As a consequence, the only laws that have been enacted are purely regulatory, and by affirmative action not only recognize, but, in fact, perpetuate practically every method of doing business on grain Exchanges.

That the American agriculturist is in a deplorable plight cannot be denied. His present situation is a reflection of world-wide economic conditions and in no sense chargeable to the machinery employed to market his products. The economic ills of this group cannot be cured by executive or legislative dictum. Statutory enactments will never prove an adequate substitute for demand. Heroic financial assistance, such as rendered by the War Finance Corporation, may result in a more orderly marketing, but furnishes no outlet for excess supplies on the American farm. I respectfully suggest to our law-makers, that there is a potential demand for all the farm products produced in the United States. Any measure designed to help the farmer which does not directly stimulate the demand for his products is futile and reactionary. This Exchange now, as ever, is willing to employ all of its machinery and resources to help improve the condition of our most numerous and important class—the farmer.

For the third time I respectfully submit the urgent necessity of a modern method of clearing our transactions. Millers and grain merchants everywhere are protesting bitterly because of the inability of our members to make advances to their patrons on unclosed trades.

As we lay down the responsibilities you have thrust upon us, it is gratifying to be able to turn over the affairs of the Ass'n to the new administration without your functions or usefulness being in any respect impaired. Misguided attempts to destroy our organization or to largely eliminate the value of the service we render, have been met and repulsed. In behalf of the officers and directors of the Ass'n, as well as a purely personal expression, I wish to thank the membership for their hearty cooperation and support during this year of stress and trouble.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A movement last year to equalize the wages of grain scoopers on ships resulted in each man receiving \$1,700 for the season. Formerly there was variation of several hundred dollars between high and low men. The vessels loaded with grain now in the harbor will give employment to the scoopers until spring.

The St. Joseph Market.

Receipts of wheat at St. Joseph during the year 1921 exceeded those of 1920 by nearly 6,000,000 bus. Total of arrivals for 1921 amounted to 13,676,600 bus. compared to 7,835,800 in 1920. Delay in marketing in the fall of 1920 terminated in a heavy and unseasonable run to the markets in the forepart of 1921, which was followed by extremely heavy receipts beginning about the first of July when the new crop began to move. Shipments for 1921 were 6,728,400 bus. compared to 3,728,200 in 1920, or an increase of 3,000,200 bushels.

Corn arrivals were steady throughout the year. While the 1920 crop was of good quality, farmers showed the same reluctance to sell on a declining market as was the case in wheat. While receipts were 8,562,000 bus. as compared to 6,501,000 in 1920, it was figured that a much greater increase would have accrued had not low prices and high freight rates made the return to the shipper unattractive.

Oats receipts were 1,094,000 bus. compared to 1,440,000 in 1920. This falling off was also attributed to low prices, high freight rates, and somewhat of a scarcity of good quality oats. Barley receipts for the year were 330,750 bus.; shipments 89,250, or indicative of a local absorption of 241,500 bushels.

The above figures signify a consumption by local industries of 6,948,200 bus. of wheat during the year 1921, compared to 4,107,600 in 1920. Local disposition of corn amounted to 2,461,500 bus. versus 2,736,000 in 1920. Absorption of oats in 1921 totaled 598,000 bus. compared to 842,000 in 1920.

Receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley amounted to 23,684,350 bus. in 1921; shipments, 13,427,650 bushels or a difference of 10,256,700 bus. Rye and barley figures for 1920 are not available.

St. Joseph made greater progress in building up her grain market in 1921 than any previous year. New firms locating here during the year included Barnes-Piazek Co., Inc., Donahue-Fahey-Stratton Co., B. C. Christopher & Co., Continental Grain Co., Norton-Niedorp Grain Co., Herries-Yancey Grain Co., and several reorganizations. The buying power of the market is far stronger than at any other time in the history of St. Joseph. The combined requirements of shipping and milling firms are far in excess of average daily receipts.

The number of memberships in the Exchange stands at 62, forty-seven of which are actively engaged in the grain business in St. Joseph. Seven transfers were made during 1921. Treasury memberships sell for \$5,000.

While public and private storage remains at 2,625,000 and 1,075,000 bushels, respectively, handling facilities are better than a year ago. The Burlington Public Elevator burned early in 1921, and has been replaced with a thoroughly modern concrete structure, with provision made for additional storage tanks. Stocks of grain on hand at St. Joseph, Jan. 1, 1922, were nearly the same as a year ago. It is expected to have the Great Western Elevator in operation in a short time.

Chas. A. Geiger, recently elected President of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, takes up his new duties as the culmination of several years of hard and efficient work on the various committees of the Exchange, having served on practically all of the standing committees. Mr. Geiger opened up business in St. Joseph, May, 1916, operating as a commission firm, and has been one of the strong factors in building up St. Joseph as a consignment market. He formerly served as auditor of the elevator division, Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kans., and has been chairman of the Arbitration Board of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n for several years. He was vice-president of the Grain Exchange during 1921.

Make Slight Change in New B/L.

On Dec. 24, the Uniform Bill of Lading Com'te, representing carriers in Official Classification Territory, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition for the modification of some of the Commission's findings in the domestic bill of lading case.

The first recommendation asked for the insertion of certain words at the beginning of the first sentence of Sec. 7, making that sentence read as follows:

"The owner or consignee shall pay the freight and average, if any, and all other lawful charges accruing on said property; but, except in those instances where it may lawfully be authorized to do so, no carrier by railroad shall deliver or relinquish possession at destination of the property covered by this bill of lading until all tariff rates and charges thereon have been paid."

The second recommendation asked for the elimination of the word "Duplicate" before the word "Original" on the face of the bill of lading. One reason assigned for this request was that it would interfere with the negotiability of order bills of lading and would cause confusion.

No objections to these modifications were made by shippers or others interested, and on Jan. 9 the Commission issued a supplementary decision incorporating the changes in the prescribed form of B/L. They are, therefore, to be considered as part of the B/L as approved.

With these changes, it is to be assumed that the new B/L is acceptable to carriers in Official Classification Territory. Western carriers have filed no objections or recommendations to the original decision.

The Commission has not issued an order to make the new B/L effective, but the National Industrial Traffic League, in its circular of Jan. 13, states that it is understood the new form will be made effective at an early date.

Retention of Grain by Creditor of Bankrupt a Conversion.

The Superior Corn Products Co. was engaged in the buying and selling of grain at Superior, Neb., without an elevator and dealt continuously with Elliott & Myers, who had an elevator, and with whom the company had a running account.

On July 27 and Aug. 10 the Corn Products Co. received two carloads of oats that were heating and were ordered to Elliott & Myers' elevator for cooling and drying. The big drop in the market prices early in August, 1917, made the Corn Products Co. insolvent Aug. 11, and it so wired all its customers immediately, followed by a letter Aug. 14.

Aug. 15 Elliott & Myers sent the Corn Products Co. account sales for the two carloads of oats indicating that they had purchased the two carloads at the prevailing price and credited the Corn Products Co. with the amount on its open account.

The trustee in bankruptcy objected later to this arrangement alleging that the delivery to Elliott & Myers was not for the purpose of sale to them but to them as bailees for the purpose of putting the grain in condition, and brot suit for conversion, and got judgment for \$2,574.46, which was sustained Dec. 1, 1921, by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, with a deduction of \$584.19 for prior transactions held to be "mutual credits and debts."

The court said: The question is purely one of law, and there was no question of fact for the jury to consider.

If the defendant firm may retain the oats received by it as a bailment from the bankrupt, and credit the bankrupt with the proceeds upon its account, then the defendant has collected its debt against the bankrupt 100 cents on the dollar, so far as the value of the two carloads would extinguish the debt of the bankrupt to the defendant firm. Other creditors would be deprived to that extent of payment upon their demands. This is what the law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, declares cannot be done.

There is no pretense that the oats, when received by the defendant firm, were received as a purchase. The evidence is undisputed that the oats were received by the defendant as a bailment for the sole purpose of running the grain through their elevator to cool and dry the grain and put it in condition for market. The oats were still in the possession of the defendant when the crash came and the bankrupt firm was forced to the wall. The defendant had knowledge of the failing condition of the Corn Products Company on Aug. 14, if not the week previous. Yet on Aug. 15 they sent to the bankrupt firm the account sales and attempt to close a sale of the grain to themselves, which sale had never even been contemplated between the parties. The further attempt to credit the value of the grain upon the open account with the bankrupt firm is clearly an attempt to evade or avoid the force of the bankruptcy laws. Under the circumstances shown by the undisputed evidence in the record, the transaction did not constitute a case of mutual credits and debts. It was clearly a conversion of the grain, and the trustee in bankruptcy is entitled to recover its value for the benefit of all creditors of the bankrupt estate.—185 N. W. Rep. 433.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

M. P. 40553 passed thru Shannon, Kan., Jan. 24 in eastbound train leaking wheat badly from one (front) corner.—J. E. Duncan & Son, per J. M. Duncan.

I. C. 35467 leaking white corn, passed thru Raub, Ind., on Big 4 on morning of Jan. 6.—Harry E. Garrison.

Mo. P. 31515 passed thru Penalosa, Kan., Nov. 26, eastbound, leaking wheat on left side just above wheels.—T. R. Douglas, mgr. Producers Grain Co.



Chas. A. Geiger, St. Joseph, Mo., Pres. Grain Exchange

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

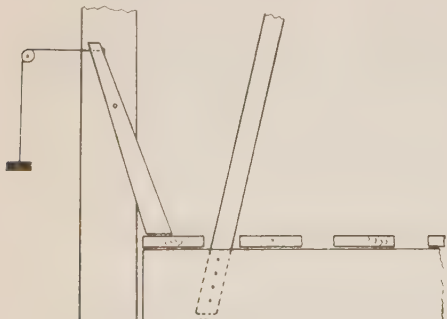
Safety Lock for Manlifts.

Grain Dealers Journal: After having ridden so many country elevator manlifts that I could not attempt to number them, I find myself wondering why it is that the average elevator operator fails to keep his lift in safe operating condition. Of course it goes without saying that the ropes or cables should always be strong enough to bear the weight imposed upon them, but the manufacturers have given such a wide margin of safety in these elements that in most lifts the cables will remain safe long after the remainder of the lift has become unserviceable.

It is in the matter of brakes that one finds the greatest lack of care. Time after time I have found the brakes so badly worn, or so far out of adjustment, that they would not hold the car after the passenger stepped off. In these cases, it is the usual practice to use a bolt for insertion through a hole in a portion of the car and into a corresponding hole in some stationary member to perform the service the brakes were designed for. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned, because it is certain that there will come a time when some passenger will step off the platform without inserting the bolt. Then, zip! the car will go to the top and some repairs will be needed. Maybe some one will be injured.

The first requirement in every elevator should be that manlift brakes be kept in working order, always. After that additional safety devices may be installed if desired. Some place in my wanderings, I have forgotten where, I saw an automatic lock like the one shown in the accompanying drawing. A locking lever was fixed to a stationary upright board by means of a bearing upon which it swung freely. At the upper end of the lever a short cable was attached, and from this cable, which passed over a small pulley, a weight was hung. The tension caused by the pull of this weight kept the lever in the locking position at all times, but when the elevator man desired to go aloft it was only necessary to push against the lever with his foot to release it from engagement with the platform. When the car came down again it pushed the lever back so the platform could pass. After this pressure was removed the weight immediately pulled the lever over above the platform and effectually held the car against any upward movement until the pull of the weight was overcome in some manner.

No additional device, whether like this or of some other design, should provide an excuse for neglecting the brakes, but the installation of this lock will give safety if the brakes fail to work.—Traveler.



Supplementary Safety Lock for Manlift.

Received 121 Loads in One Day.

Grain Dealers Journal: In the Jan. 10 Journal I noticed that an Iowa elevator handled 97 loads, totaling 5,487 bus.

How is this for one day's run: On Jan. 3 we received 121 loads, totaling 8,890 bus., for the day. Not a bad day's work.

The record for this elevator is 138 loads.—C. C. Brown, mgr. Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elevator Co., Lowell, Ind.

Another Busy Elevator.

Grain Dealers Journal: In the Journal for Jan. 10, I see that an elevator at Hancock, Ia., received 97 loads, 5,487 bus., of corn on one day in December. "Traveler," who reported the incident, asks that some one come with a 6,000-bu. day and help to dispel some of the gloom. Here is my contribution:

On a day last fall, I took in 125 loads of corn containing 7,123 bus. and 2 loads of oats containing 154 bus. Ninety-two of the loads were dumped before noon.—Malcolm Peterson, Pomeroy, Ia.

Cause of the Elevator Collapse at Condon, Ore.

Grain Dealers Journal: The elevator here never gave any signs of collapsing until three days before it fell, when it gave way about three ft. above the ground, as described in the Journal of Oct. 25. Four tanks are still standing, and there was 87,320 bus. in the one that fell.

Nobody knows the cause. They used rock as large as 4 inches in diameter, in the gravel.

Some inspectors state that alkali in the sand and gravel was the cause; others state altho there was plenty of reinforcement the collapse was due to poor construction and not enough cement.—Bob Kackley, operator Farmers Elevator Co., Condon, Ore.

Board Rules Should Permit Drawing Down Profits.

Grain Dealers Journal: There has been posted an amendment to the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade to provide for a new clearing house system. This is of extreme importance to all outside members of the Chicago Board of Trade who are doing a general commission business in that market.

The Chicago Board of Trade has prohibited the payment of paper profits. This has worked a hardship on the outside member. The outside member of the Chicago exchange who conducts a commission business must stand back of all the trades he makes for account and risk of his customer. He places the trade through a resident member of the Chicago Board. If the market goes in favor of the customer the Chicago member cannot remit any profit until the trade is closed.

Chicago has just had one failure which has brought the matter into a very clear light. We find in this market, and also other outside markets, members of the Chicago Board of Trade who had some business with the big house that failed in which the trades showed a paper profit, but due to the rules of the Chicago Exchange these members were not able to protect themselves in any way, or to collect these profits except by either losing the commission—to which they were justly entitled—or turning into speculators in order to trade the wheat up to the market. Neither plan was feasible and as a result losses have been sustained that common business judgment knows could well have been avoided if rules had been properly framed.

The outside member only wants what is fair. Chicago quickly calls for paper losses which the outside member must immediately put up. When the market action is reversed the Chicago house keeps all the money until

trade is closed. We feel that most of the outside members are not interested so much in having the actual money paid to them as they would be in having the money deposited in some bank in Chicago as protection against open trades.—C. A. King & Co., Toledo, O.

The Wheat Shipper's Matches.

Grain Dealers Journal: In the past six months we have unloaded three carloads of wheat in which someone has carelessly dropped a box of the ordinary sulphur matches, which ignite when coming in contact with any surface. These matches have been found on our receiving separator when the car was being unloaded. In corresponding with other mills we have found that they have had the same experience, and it is happening so frequently, that we thought it would be a good idea to write you about it and warn grain shippers to be more careful. It is very evident that men handling grain are becoming more careless regarding the use of matches, and do not even take the precaution to use safety matches.—Wilson Flour Mills, R. W. Cole, Manager, Wilson, Kans.

Seek Class Favoritism for Farmers.

Grain Dealers Journal: We would like to call attention to a little item in the last "Ohio Farmer" reading as follows:

Seek Aid for Co-op. Elevators.—In an effort to secure funds for financing farmers' co-operative elevators in Ohio, a group of Ohioans, including F. G. Ketner, director of grain and live stock marketing of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, John Hamilton of Columbus and C. W. Palmer of Defiance, appeared before the directors of the War Finance Corporation in Washington, January 5, and presented the needs of these companies.

To our mind this is about the most ridiculous thing we have seen for a long time.

We have all kinds of sympathy for farmers as farmers; but when they buy elevators and go into the grain business they should expect to take their bumps just like the rest of us.

If the grain business is to be subsidized we want to get in our application right away. We can't see why we should not be entitled to aid just the same as any other grain firm even if the members thereof happen to be farmers. For that matter we can qualify, as both of us own farms.—Elliott & Beasley, Stony Ridge, O.

Death of F. W. Young.

Fred W. Young, one of the most highly esteemed members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died recently.

Mr. Young became a member of the Grain Exchange in 1909-10, when he created the



F. W. Young, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased.

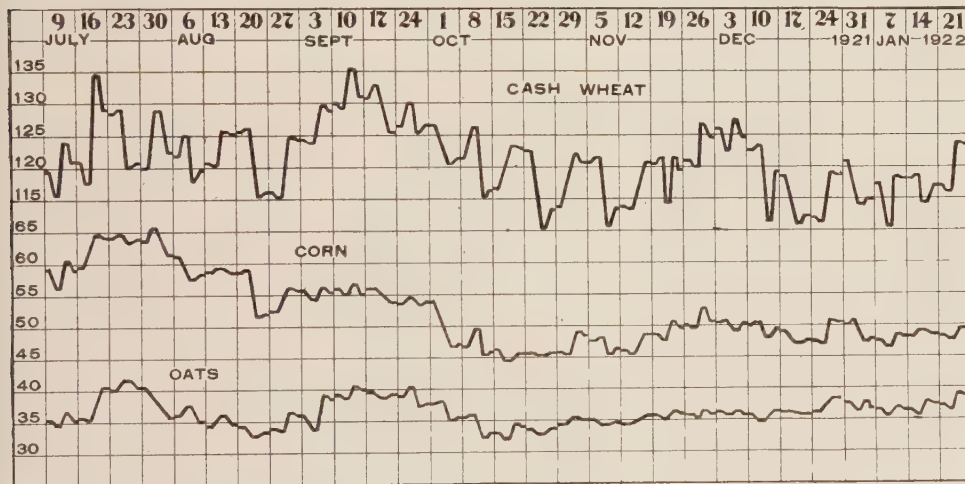
Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n, and since then he has been one of the most important men in the grain trade of Canada. Mr. Young's work was especially the loading of steamers at Fort William and Port Arthur, and in recent years the loading of cars also during the winter months. He created and developed methods of doing this work which were new, economical and effective, and which did much to facilitate the movement of Canadian grain.

During the war, as manager of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n, Mr. Young placed his services at the disposal of the Board of Grain Supervisors and the Canadian Wheat Board, and his work in moving the wheat, especially in the years 1917 and 1918, was of great service to the Allied Governments in Europe, as in those years wheat supplies were difficult to maintain.

AN EFFORT is being made in Saline County, Nebraska, to relieve the taxpayers of the expense of the county agent's office. The agent asked for an increase of \$900 in his 1922 budget, and petitions signed by hundreds of farmers have been presented to county officials, asking that financial aid to the agent be discontinued.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from July 2 to Jan. 21.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extremes charted.



Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices of wheat, corn and oats for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.													
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.
Chicago	108 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112	112 1/2	114 1/2	114	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
Kansas City	101	103	103	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 3/4
St. Louis	106 3/4	109	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
Minneapolis	115 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	119	118 1/2	119	119 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	122	122 1/2	122 3/4
Duluth (durum)	90	91 1/2	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
Winnipeg	106 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Toledo	121	121	121	122 1/2	122	122	124	125	127 1/2	127 1/2	129	129	129
Milwaukee	108 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112	112 1/2	114 1/2	114	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
MAY CORN.													
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.
Chicago	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kansas City	45 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
St. Louis	51 1/2	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Milwaukee	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
MAY OATS.													
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.
Chicago	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kansas City	35 1/2	36	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
St. Louis	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Minneapolis	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34	34	33 1/2
Duluth	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Winnipeg	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Milwaukee	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
MAY RYE.													
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.
Chicago	81 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Minneapolis	73	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75	76 1/4	76 1/2	77 1/2	78	76 1/2
Duluth	78	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	81 1/2	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 3/4
Winnipeg	83 1/4	84	84	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85	86	87 1/2	88	87 3/4	86 3/4
MAY BARLEY.													
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.
Chicago	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	58	57	58	58 1/2	59	59	59
Minneapolis	48 1/4	49	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Winnipeg	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

CANADA.

Exports of wheat from Canada to the United States during December were 3,365,601 bus., compared with 12,234,449 bus. in December, 1920. The decrease apparently was due to the United States Emergency Tariff, as the total Canadian wheat exports in two months varied only slightly, being 34,492,223 bus. in December, 1921, and 34,734,206 bus. in December, 1920. Canadian exports to the United Kingdom in December were 26,146,822 bus., compared with 7,738,652 bus. in December, 1920.—Canadian Trade Commissioner, New York City.

ILLINOIS.

Westville, Ill., Jan. 22.—Elevators here are paying 36c for corn and 27 or 28c for good oats.—N.

Stonington, Ill., Dec. 29.—Not much corn moving. Farmers want 40c but we look for a good movement during the next 60 days.—Young Bros. Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—Very little corn has been moving from farms. Apparently many would sell if price of 40c should be reached. S. D. Fessenden, agricultural statistician.

INDIANA.

New Palestine, Ind., Jan. 24.—Not much grain moving. Have little oats, and much corn is being used by feeders.—H. E. Waltz.

IOWA.

North English, Ia.—Grain business at this station very light.—J. L. Lutton & Co.

KANSAS.

Reserve, Kan., Jan. 11.—Grain movement is slow.—E. H. Koso, mgr. Reserve Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 1.—Exports of grain thru this port in December were as follows: wheat, 1,352,459 bus.; corn, 3,798,448 bus.; oats, 40,825 bus.; and rye, 100,242 bus., compared with wheat, 4,684,529 bus.; corn, 107,801 bus.; oats, 21,495 bus.; barley, 211,139 bus.; and rye, 42,857 bus. in December, 1920.—Geo. S. Colby, chief grain inspector and weighmaster, New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

MAINE.

Portland, Me.—Grain shipped thru this port during 1921 totaled 18,609,376 bus., an increase of 413,000 bus. over 1920.—S.

NEBRASKA.

Waco, Neb., Jan. 18.—No grain moving at present prices.—H. F. Austin, mgr. Austin Grain Co.

OHIO.

Sabina, O., Jan. 19.—Little grain being marketed. Almost all corn being sold to feeders; practically all wheat shipped at threshing season.—W. D. Rapp & Son.

OKLAHOMA.

Covington, Okla., Jan. 12.—Farmers are waiting for better prices for their grain.—Geo. Boepple.

Jet, Okla., Jan. 21.—Wheat movement very light from farms. About 20% still in farmers' hands.—Farmers Exchange.

Bison, Okla., Jan. 20.—Fully 50% of old crop in farmers' hands is in damaged condition. Not over 15% of last year's crop still on farms.—G. A. Imel, mgr. Oklahoma Mill Co.

WISCONSIN.

Dundas, Wis., Jan. 12.—No grain moving in this section at all. Farmers are feeding most of their grain to livestock.—Edgar Cox.

Exports of Grain Weekly.

[From Atlantic and Gulf Ports, in Bus., 000 Omitted.]

		Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
		1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
July	2...	5,586	6,851	1,848	56	1,084	26
July	9...	5,981	5,771	2,817	35	1,164	800
July	16...	5,807	8,556	3,016	89	1,159	322
July	23...	5,359	8,990	3,132	157	908	1,006
July	30...	7,015	7,033	3,192	43	1,895	867
Aug.	6...	10,355	6,375	2,897	52	2,068	353
Aug.	13...	7,777	7,220	1,787	102	511	9
Aug.	20...	9,682	6,919	2,254	63	800	46
Aug.	27...	12,628	11,253	2,839	122	499	166
Sept.	3...	8,690	6,425	1,469	9	184	52
Sept.	10...	10,609	8,203	2,223	55	338	130
Sept.	17...	8,200	10,902	3,981	67	390	50
Sept.	24...	7,515	10,572	3,341	76	125	119
Oct.	1...	8,186	7,476	3,025	75	255	112
Oct.	8...	7,395	7,427	2,302	297	168	186
Oct.	15...	5,210	9,345	2,925	323	99	226
Oct.	22...	7,782	7,985	1,999	401	67	368
Oct.	29...	7,849	8,189	1,136	212	80	275
Nov.	5...	4,944	7,768	1,790	463	217	238
Nov.	12...	6,291	6,072	1,513	474	228	475
Nov.	19...	5,907	8,113	2,145	1,061	439	466
Nov.	26...	4,153	7,988	1,624	170	612	185
Dec.	3...	7,420	8,009	2,108	466	565	180
Dec.	10...	5,748	7,256	1,172	209	270	21
Dec.	17...	6,018	7,924	2,424	231	608	85
Dec.	24...	6,287	6,510	2,253	250	588	124
Dec.	31...	4,685	9,509	1,176	144	561	34
Jan.	7...	5,484	9,429	3,008	504	341	249
Jan.	14...	5,747	6,457	2,651	264	430	185
Jan.	21...	5,455	4,782	3,363	1,029	602	139
Total since							
July	1...	209,745	235,309	71,410	7,499	17,245	7,494

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Albers, Ill., Jan. 21.—Wheat acreage the same as last year, condition of winter wheat about 95%. Some fly damage, but to date have had no winter killing.—Wm. Netemeyer.

Stonington, Ill., Dec. 29.—Wheat acreage increased about 25% over last year. Looking excellent. Acreage of corn and oats will be reduced somewhat next season and quite a few soy beans will be planted.—Young Bros. Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—Precipitation during the week just past was of no importance. The ground is bare thruout the state and there has been some moderately cold weather, but wheat has suffered little harm.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The ice has all gone from wheat fields and no damage to the crop appears to have been done. There is practically no snow cover in any section of the state, but the condition of the plant appears to be good to excellent in all areas. Rye generally presents an excellent appearance.—S. D. Fessenden, agricultural statistician.

KANSAS.

Tribune, Kan., Jan. 18.—Winter wheat in fine shape.—Tribune Grain & Imp. Co.

Garden City, Kan., Jan. 17.—Bad winter for wheat. Open and dry.—Dockum Mill Co.

Canada, Kan., Jan. 13.—Crops are in poor condition due to insufficient moisture.—Siebert Bros.

Haviland, Kan., Jan. 12.—Prospect for the coming crop is very poor.—The Farmers Cooperative Co.

Augusta, Kan., Jan. 21.—Very dry here with prospect for wheat crop being the poorest in 15 years. Light snow yesterday, but not enough to help the wheat. No doubt a good part of the present wheat crop will be plowed up in the spring and sowed to other crops the state over.—J. J. Mannion.

NEBRASKA.

Waco, Neb., Jan. 18.—Complaints on condition of winter wheat are numerous due to dry season. Cold spell at present with high wind, which is not doing wheat any good.—Austin Grain Co., H. F. Austin, mgr.

OHIO.

Sabina, O., Jan. 19.—Wheat acreage about 75% of normal. Condition of growing crop, good.—W. D. Rapp & Son.

OKLAHOMA.

Cleo, Okla., Jan. 18.—Crops looking fair.—P. E. Hughey.

Jet, Okla., Jan. 21.—Growing wheat improved since rains.—Farmers Exchange.

Covington, Okla., Jan. 12.—Had a good rain Jan. 10. Everything looks very good.—Geo. Boepple.

Bison, Okla., Jan. 20.—Present condition of growing crop is not over 65%. Large percentage of wheat sown late, not yet up.—G. A. Imel, mgr. Oklahoma Mill Co.

Checotah, Okla., Jan. 18.—Wheat does not look promising here, very little growth. Some counties in eastern part of state look very well. Corn movement light, bringing but 35c at elevtrs.—Wm. Staley.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 7.—Production of grains in Oklahoma in 1921 was as follows: wheat, 47,235,000 bus.; corn, 76,925,000 bus.; oats, 35,300,000 bus.; grain sorghums, 26,040,000 bus.; barley, 2,684,000 bus.; and rye, 408,000 bus.—J. A. Whitehurst, pres. state board of agriculture.

AN ITALIAN decree has extended the temporary exemption from duty granted on wheat to include oats, rye and corn (except white corn). The exemption will be continued until further notice, but may not extend later than March 31.

Purchase of Grain F. O. B. Point of Origin is Interstate Commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 12, 1921, reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the action by the Dahnke-Walker Milling Co., of Union City, Tenn., now bankrupt, against C. T. Bondurant, of Hickman, Ky., the question being whether a sale of wheat was an interstate or an intrastate transaction.

Bondurant was a grain dealer extensively engaged in farming in the vicinity of Hickman, Ky. He sold 14,000 bus. of wheat to the milling company to be delivered and paid for at Hickman, where the contract was made. A small part of the wheat was delivered and was more than covered by the advance payment made. The market price advanced. Bondurant refused to deliver the rest. The milling company brought suit for damages in the state court.

Bondurant's defense was that the contract was invalid because the milling company had no right to do business in the state of Kentucky, not having complied with Kent. Stat. 1915, sec. 571, prescribing the conditions under which corporations of other states might do business in Kentucky.

The milling company got judgment on the first trial, the lower court holding that the Kentucky statute was invalid because in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky reversed this, while agreeing that the statute was invalid as to interstate commerce, held that the transaction was not interstate commerce and the constitutional question had no bearing. A new trial was ordered in the lower court, which gave a decision just the opposite of the earlier one. The milling company now appealed to the State Court of Appeals, but in conformity with its earlier ruling this court affirmed the decision. The milling company then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which now has reversed the latest decision of the state supreme court, one justice of the United States Supreme Court dissenting.

The U. S. Supreme Court finally held: Where goods in one state are transported into another for purposes of sale, the commerce does not end with the transportation, but embraces as well the sale of the goods after they reach their destination and while they are in the original packages. *Brown v. Maryland*, 12 Wheat. 419, 446-447, 6 L. Ed. 678; *American Steel & Wire Co. v. Speed*, 192 U. S. 500, 519, 24 Sup. Ct. 365, 48 L. Ed. 538. On the same principle, where goods are purchased in one state for transportation to another, the commerce includes the purchase quite as much as it does the transportation.

In no case has the court made any distinction between buying and selling or between buying for transportation to another state, and transporting for sale in another state. Quite to the contrary, the import of the decisions has been that, if the transportation was incidental to buying or selling, it was not material whether it came first or last.

A corporation of one state may go into another, without obtaining the leave or license of the latter, for all the legitimate purposes of such commerce; and any statute of the latter state which obstructs or lays a burden on the exercise of this privilege is void under the commerce clause.

It had been the practice of the plaintiff to go into Kentucky to purchase grain to be transported to and used in its mill in Tennessee. On different occasions it had purchased from the defendant—at one time 13,000 bushels of corn. This contract was made in continuance of that practice the plaintiff intending to forward the grain to its mill as soon as the delivery was made. In keeping with that purpose the delivery was to be on board the cars of a public carrier. Applying to these facts the principles before stated, we think the transaction was in interstate commerce. The state court, stressing the fact that the contract was made in Kentucky and was to be performed there put aside the further facts that the delivery was to be on board the cars and that the plaintiff, in continuance of its prior practice, was purchasing the grain for shipment to its mill in Tennessee. We think the facts so neglected had a material bearing and should have been considered. They showed that what otherwise seemed an intrastate transaction was a part of interstate commerce. The state court also attached some importance to the fact that after the

grain was delivered on the cars the plaintiff might have changed its mind and have sold the grain at the place of delivery or have shipped it to another point in Kentucky. No doubt this was possible, but it also was improbable. With equal basis it could be said that a shipment of merchandise billed to a point beyond the state of its origin might be halted by the shipper in the exercise of the right of stoppage in transitu before it got out of that state. The essential character of the transaction as otherwise fixed is not changed by a mere possibility of that sort.

For these reasons we are of opinion that the transaction was a part of interstate commerce, in which the plaintiff lawfully could engage without any permission from the state of Kentucky, and that the statute in question, which concededly imposed burdensome conditions, was as to that transaction invalid because repugnant to the commerce clause.

Judgment reversed.—42 Sup. Ct. Rep. 106.

JUDGMENT was awarded the Kansas Flour Mills Co. in the amount of \$2,925 in its suit against J. J. Titus, a grain dealer of Sentinel, Okla. The suit involved an alleged breach of contract for 4 cars of wheat.

IN "Solving the Dockage Problem at the Threshing Machine," page 50 of the Journal Jan. 10 the threshing machine scene represented an aspirator, not a disk separator, in operation on a threshing machine.

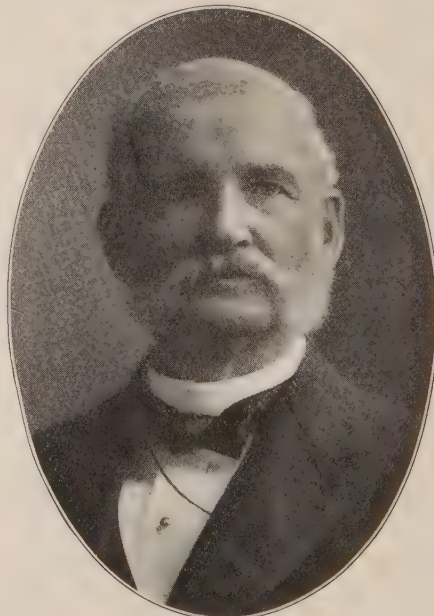
A RESOLUTION to urge members of congress to support a measure legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines was adopted recently by the directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Death of Robert D. Elwood.

Robert D. Elwood, one of the organizers of the firm of R. D. Elwood & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., died Dec. 28 at his home in Verona, Pa., near Pittsburgh. The cause of death was pneumonia.

Mr. Elwood was born in Apollo, Pa., in 1836. In 1872 he went to Pittsburgh and engaged in the grain business with B. McCracken under the firm name Elwood & McCracken. Twelve or 15 years thereafter Mr. McCracken retired from the business and his place was taken by J. W. Smith, the firm name being changed to R. D. Elwood & Co. Mr. Elwood himself retired some 12 years later but the business has been continued under the same name by its present owners.

Mr. Elwood was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh Grain & Flour Exchange, the predecessor of the Pittsburgh Grain Exchange, and he served as its first president in 1882 and 1883. He served in the civil war as captain of a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and was prominent in Masonic circles. He is survived by two sons.



R. D. Elwood. Pittsburgh, Pa., Deceased.

Future Trading Act

Unconstitutional

Henry S. Robbins, counsel for John Hill, Jr., and others, in their suit against Henry C. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, and others, to have the Future Trading Act declared unconstitutional, made a number of telling points against this absurd law in his argument Jan. 10 before the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

With reference to the property of the Board of Trade in its building Mr. Robbins said:

Where the property is wholly within a state and the business, in which it is used, is mainly intrastate, the power to impress them with the public use ought, it would seem, to belong exclusively to the state.

If so, the Future Trading Act is not the exercise of the power to impress the Board of Trade and its property with a public use; for the Board transacts no business, its property is in Illinois, it is used by the Board only to provide a meeting place for traders, offices for its own use, and space to sub-let to others; practically all who make trades in its exchange room are residents within that state; all the trading for future delivery—which constitutes the major part of the trading in the exchange room—is intrastate commerce; the selling on commission by members in the exchange room of grain consigned to them by the owners is, as respects the service they render, not interstate commerce; (Hopkins v. United States, 171 U. S. 587); the buying of grain by members on a commission basis is of the same character; much of the buying and selling for immediate delivery upon the exchange is necessarily between principals who reside in Illinois, and relate to grain which has never been out of Illinois; while most of the buying and selling of grain by members of the exchange for deferred shipments to or from Chicago is not made in the exchange room, but by letters or telegrams between the offices of such members and the other parties to the purchases or sales.

In short, the property of the Board is situated in Illinois, the Board itself transacts no business upon its property, and the business that the Board permits its members to transact thereon is mostly of a domestic and local, as distinguished from an interstate, character; and it would seem that the power to impress this property and business with a public use ought to belong to the State of Illinois alone.

It is not for the benefit of the public generally, but only of a certain class—farmers' organizations. Ass'ns of millers, exporters, etc., are not given the right to force their members into the exchanges.

This exchange, its rules and by-laws, its exchange room and its members, should be considered jointly as constituting a local instrumentality of trade capable of rendering a service in the purchase and sale of grain, for which others are willing to pay. It is therefore not to be distinguished in character from privately owned grain elevators, inns, stage-coaches, etc.

What the Future Trading Act does is to force agents of farmers' organizations into membership in the exchanges, so that all farmers who join co-operative ass'ns may escape the payment of the commissions—which all others must pay—and thereby share in the profit which accrues from the rendering of the service—a profit which has resulted to the members of the exchanges from the creation and maintenance for many years (at private expense of money and effort) of these instrumentalities of trade.

The act deprives the Board of Trade and its members of their property without due process of law.

Farmers of a certain county in Nebraska (Farmers' Alliance No. 365) had associated themselves together for the same purpose as sought by Sec. 5 of the Future Trading Act—to market their crops at cost—by constructing and operating a local elevator for their joint benefit. The statute of Nebraska prohibited railroads from giving any preference or advantage to, or subjecting to any prejudice or disadvantage, any person or locality, or any particular description of traffic in any respect whatever.

The railroad company had already leased to two private persons sites upon its rights of way for the construction of local elevators at that point, and this association of farmers claimed that the refusal of the railroad company to permit them also to construct an elevator on its right of way violated the foregoing statute, and the State Supreme Court so held. But this court held that "was in essence and effect, a taking of private property of the railroad corporation, for the private use of the petitioners," and that this was not due process of law.

A statute, therefore, which, like the one at bar, compels an unwilling owner to admit others into a right to enter upon and use his prop-

erty, violates the due-process-of-law provision, unless there is a taking for public use—in which case compensations must be made.

It is as much a violation of the due-process clause for Congress to give outsiders entrance into this building as would be a statute compelling owners of residences to admit roomers into their homes.

Corporate Membership.—This Board has also thought it advisable (Rec. 4) not to permit any corporation to become a member; but it allows a corporation to make trades upon its exchange, if two of its executive officers and substantial stockholders are members, and it makes these two members subject to discipline for failure of their corporation to comply with its business obligations.

By the Future Trading Act farmers' ass'ns may participate in the trading by having one representative admitted to membership.

Destroys Right to Exclude the Unfit.—The proper exercise of this discretion by the directors is of great importance to all trading members, because the first member to accept a bid in the "pits" gets the trade, and trades for very large amounts are made oftentimes in an excited and noisy market by mere word of mouth, and no opportunity is afforded to ascertain, before the making of the trade, the present financial responsibility of the trader. The rules requiring margins often afford inadequate protection when the markets are excited and the fluctuations are sudden and large.

Thus, the principal protection to traders is the character of the trader and the assurance—which the character of the trader only can give—that he will not go beyond his financial depth.

This act deprives the exchange and its members of the present right to have its directors determine whether any applicant has the requisite character and financial responsibility. As respects farmers' ass'ns, the Secretary of Agriculture is made the final judge of this. If the exchange should refuse to admit a representative of a farmers' ass'n, which he—disagreeing with the directors—thinks has sufficient financial responsibility, he may direct the admission of the applicant, and if this is refused, he may deprive the exchange of its designation as a "contract market."

This act gives the right of access only to a particular class—co-operative ass'ns of farmers, who are only on the selling side of the market. They who are on the buying side of the market—the exporters, millers and consumers—are not given the right to form ass'ns and have their representatives admitted to membership under an immunity from compliance with the commission rule of the exchange.

There is still another aspect of this question. Each of these 1,610 privileges of membership in this Board is a valuable right—a species of property—which is now worth about \$7,000. It has a saleable value because an incoming member may tender the transfer of a membership of an outgoing member in lieu of his initiation fee.—This court has held memberships in some exchanges to be assets in bankruptcy. Hyde v. Woods, 94 U. S. 523. Page v. Edmunds, 187 U. S. 596.

Interstate Commerce?—Are such contracts for the future delivery of grain interstate commerce? This question seems fully answered in the negative by this court in the case of Ware & Leland v. Mobile County, 209 U. S. 405, where a statute of Alabama imposing a tax upon correspondents in Alabama of members of the New York Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade was upheld, because the only business of these correspondents was to receive in Alabama orders from residents of that state, to be transmitted by wire to the brokers at the exchange cities, who executed the orders by making upon the exchange the required contracts with other members there present. This court stated:

"The appellants are brokers who take orders and transmit them to other states for the purchase and sale of grain or cotton upon speculation. * * * For that part of the transactions, merely speculative, and followed by no actual delivery, it cannot be fairly contended that such contracts are the subject of interstate commerce; and concerning such of the contracts for purchases for future delivery, as result in actual delivery of the grain or cotton, the stipulated facts show that when the orders transmitted are received in the foreign state the property is bought in that state and there held for the purchaser. The transaction was thus closed by a contract completed and executed in the foreign state, although the orders were received from another state. When the delivery was upon a contract of sale made by the broker, the seller was at liberty to acquire the cotton in the market where the delivery was required or elsewhere. He did not contract to ship it from one state to the place of delivery in another state. And though it is stipulated that shipments were made from Alabama to the foreign state in some instances, that was not because

of any contractual obligation so to do. In neither class of contracts, for sale or purchase, was there necessarily any movement of commodities in interstate traffic, because of the contracts made by the brokers.

These contracts are not, therefore, the subjects of interstate commerce, any more than in the insurance cases, where the policies are ordered and delivered in another state than that of the residence and office of the company. The delivery, when one was made, was not because of any contract obliging an interstate shipment, and the fact that the purchaser might thereafter transmit the subject-matter of purchase by means of interstate carriage did not make the contracts as made and executed the subjects of interstate commerce."

This court treated that case as involving only contracts for the future delivery of bales of cotton, which do not lose their identity by being mixed or stored in a common mass with other cotton of like grade. The case at bar, therefore, is much stronger because all grain shipped from other states, which is carried into this future trading on the Chicago Board does completely lose its identity when stored in Chicago elevators, and long before it is in any way connected with this future trading.

If, therefore, Congress is to be given by this court a free hand in enacting such statutes, the right of the states to regulate their internal affairs will henceforth depend entirely on the will of Congress. It may prescribe the kind of fire escapes to be used on hotels and theatres, by taxing such as do not adopt its kind of fire escape. It may regulate the height of city buildings by imposing a prohibitive tax on owners of buildings exceeding its prescribed height. It may deprive owners of grain within a state of the power to insure it by imposing a prohibitive tax on future contracts, through which alone they may thus insure; it may prohibit, or regulate in a drastic manner through the subordinates of a cabinet officer—for cabinet members cannot in person give such service—every commercial exchange or other business in no way engaged in interstate commerce; and in innumerable other ways Congress may nullify the powers expressly reserved to the states by the 10th Amendment to the Constitution.

The Hatch Bill.—In 1892 a bill passed one House of Congress, commonly known as the "Hatch Anti-Option Bill," which—like the present Act—excepted from its provisions contracts for future delivery of grain when made by farmers. It imposed a tax of 20c a bushel on all other contracts for the future delivery of grain, required every person engaged in the business of making such contracts to take out a license, and required that the terms of all such contracts should be in writing, and be recorded in books. The purpose was, by the size of the tax, to suppress all future trading. But it was defeated in the Senate, largely by the arguments against its constitutionality. One of these was by Senator (afterwards Chief Justice) White, who argued that the bill was "flagrantly unconstitutional legislation." We quote from his speech as follows (Congressional Record, Vol. XXXIII, 6513, 6515, 6516, 6517):

"This, then, is a bill licensing the Federal government to step over the State line and destroy any contract made within a State between citizens of a State which the Federal government may choose to destroy. * * * If the theory which this bill propounds is true, every vestige of State autonomy has been wiped off, and today instead of having a government of limited and restricted powers, each government moving by the force of constitutional gravity in its own orbit, we stand the most unlimited and arbitrary government on the face of God's earth. * * * Ah, but I am told that this is a taxing law; that it is an exercise of the taxing power. It is a tax that does not tax. I call attention to this distinction. On the very face of the bill not even a pretext of taxation can be found. By the very terms of the bill no tax can result from its provisions. * * *

"Ah, but it is said this is an exercise of the taxing power, and although it is an exercise of the taxing power which does not tax to produce revenue, we will declare in this bill that we propose to tax for revenue, although we do not propose to do so. If we do violate the Constitution in doing this, when it goes to the court of last resort it will not be able to decipher the false purpose of the bill and will therefore hold the bill not to be unconstitutional. Why will the court hold it not to be unconstitutional? Not because it is not unconstitutional, but because we have breathed into this law a living lie, because we will have declared that our purpose is to tax for revenue, when every line and letter of the bill says the bill is not an exercise of the taxing power at all, but an attempt to destroy the very framework of the Constitution by going into the States and doing that which the Federal Government confessedly has no power to do. * * *

"It is perfectly true that in two or three cases the Supreme Court of the United States have said that where on the face of a statute there was the exercise of taxation, as the statute on its face was a taxing statute, the court would not destroy the face of the statute by wiping out the taxing provision in the statute with the sponge of the motives which may have actu-

[Continued on Page 113.]

Gluten Tests by Grain Inspectors

The intrinsic value of wheat for milling depends principally upon two factors, one being the weight per measured bushel and the other its gluten strength. The test for weight per bushel is applied to the wheat before its purchase by the miller, but hitherto the gluten test usually has not been applied to the wheat at all, altho relied upon by the miller as a test of flour before buying.

Sixty pounds of wheat testing 62 lbs. per measured bushel will make much more flour than the same 60 pounds weight of wheat testing 58 lbs. per measured bushel. The test weight thus is a gage of commercial quantity, while the gluten test is a gage of quality, as the flour possessing the greater gluten strength will hold more of the gas bubbles of the yeast fermentation and will rise better in the bread as well as absorb more pounds of water to the barrel.

A method of testing wheat for gluten before its manufacture into flour, thereby adding a most valuable criterion to the data supplied by the grain inspection certificate, has been worked out by William L. Frank, chief inspector and weighmaster of the Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange, Sherman, Tex., based upon the official methods and adapted to the use of the grain inspection department.

Planning the Work of Testing.

"Where protein (gluten) tests are made by a grain inspection department, it is advisable to so arrange the time for making laboratory tests, that grain inspection work will not be delayed. A definite plan or schedule must be followed. Such a plan has been worked out by this department," writes Mr. Frank.

"The cereal laboratory is operated in connection with the seed testing and grain inspection and weighing departments. The writer is in charge of the combined laboratories. The work has been so divided that each employe shares equally in the day's work. Mechanical and routine duties are left largely to the assistants, while the more exacting details are attended to in person. Following is a schedule of a typical day's work.

"Daily Schedule.—8 to 10 a. m. Samples of flour and cereals from the mills are delivered to the laboratory before 9:00 a. m. This enables the writer to start part of the laboratory tests before the sampler has 'made the yards' and sampled out-bound cars at the plants. Moisture, ash, and protein tests are started.

"10:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Sampler brings in samples from the railroad yards about 10:00 a. m. and inspection work begins. Most of the inspections are completed by 12:00 o'clock. 'Car samples' of hard wheat on which protein tests are to be made, are taken to the cereal laboratory. The first set of protein tests should be 'digested' by 12:30 p. m. They are 'cut off' and the second set is started.

"1:00 to 2:30 p. m. Inspection and seed testing work is completed.

"2:30 to 4:00 p. m. The second set of proteins should be 'digested' by 2:30 p. m. While waiting for the proteins to distill the final weighing on ash and moisture tests are made. About 3:30 p. m. distillation will have progressed far enough. All glassware used in the tests should be washed and put away and the laboratory work is finished.

"If necessary two series of proteins can be run daily, or a total of 24 tests.

Apparatus.

"Special apparatus is required for making protein tests. The following lists of equipment are the minimum requirements for satisfactory use. Home made apparatus can be improvised for part of the equipment if one has had previous laboratory experience. The

apparatus listed can be obtained from laboratory supply houses.

"Required for any size outfit are

1 Chemical balance sensitive to 1/5th milligram, up from	\$ 50.00
1 Set of gold plated double checked weights 1mg. to 100 grams.....	25.00
Note.—A good scale and accurate weights are indispensable. If the scale is to be used for protein tests only, one 2-gram and one 10-gram weight costing \$1.50 each may be substituted for a set of weights.	
1 Aluminum weighing scoop and counterpoise weight	3.50
1 Small hand grinder, purchase locally..	4.00
Note.—Select a grinder that can be taken apart and cleaned.	
1 Automatic 50 cc burette mounted on a bottle, complete	8.00
1 200 cc graduated cylinder75
1 50 cc graduated cylinder50
1 25 cc pipette (certified)	1.75
1 20 cc pipette (ordinary)35
1 Pyrex washing bottle, 1000 cc.....	1.80
3 Dropping bottles, 60 cc capacity.....	1.50
1 Set of cork borers	1.00
1 3-inch steel bladed spatula50
1 Memorandum book, purchase locally..	.10
1 Copy of the book, "Methods of Analysis" (purchased from Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Washington, D. C.) Price, postpaid ..	5.00
10 ft. 6 mm pure gum rubber tubing....	1.50
10 ft. 8 mm pure gum rubber tubing....	2.50
3 lbs. assorted glass tubing, 3 mm to 12 mm	1.50

Total estimate for general equipment

"The one flask outfit is not practical. It takes too much time and attention to run one

protein test at a time. Where a limited amount of work is to be done, two or more single flask outfits may be used to advantage. However, the four and six unit outfits and multiples of these, will be found much more satisfactory. Each single flask outfit costs about \$9.00, not including a bunsen burner at \$1.50 or an electric heater at \$5.00.

"The four-flask outfit is the smallest practicable outfit for a grain inspection department. Six, eight or ten tests can be made almost as quickly as two or four. Apparatus required in addition to general lists previously given will cost \$87.10.

"The six-flask outfit is the size best suited to grain inspection work. For large laboratories several six-flask outfits may be required. In addition to the general list are required

1 Six burner heating shelf or Kjeldahl digestion rack	\$ 30.00
1 Six burner Kjeldahl distilling apparatus, new form, with adjustable individual condensers	60.00
8 300 cc Pyrex Erlenmeyer flasks	2.00
8 500 cc Pyrex Kjeldahl long neck flasks ..	3.00
8 Kjeldahl connecting bulbs, spherical form	5.00
12 One-hole Kjeldahl rubber stoppers....	1.25

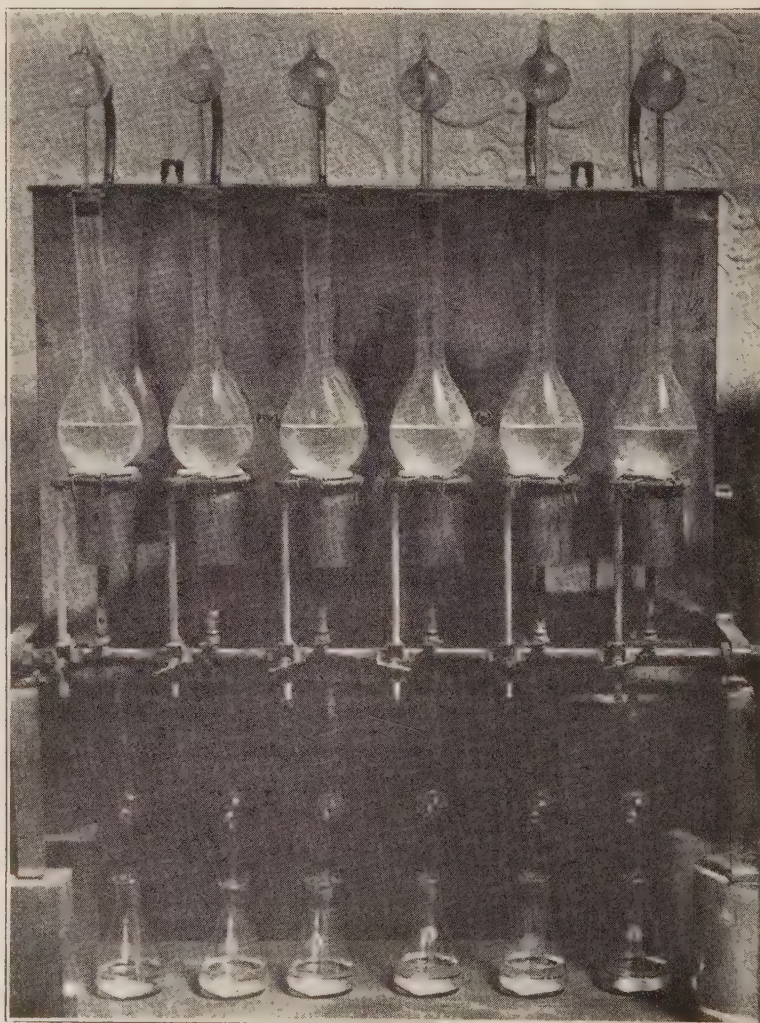
Note.—See Fig. No. 2.

Note.—Some means must be provided to dispose of fumes during digestion. A hood connecting with a flue or chimney can be "built over" the digestion rack. Lead tubes 3½ inches in diameter and with holes in sides to admit necks of flasks are carried in stock by laboratory supply houses. One end of tube must be connected with a flue or chimney, and sometimes requires a suction fan to secure proper draft to carry fumes away. (See Fig. No. 1.)

Total, not including hood or fume tube

Chemicals.

"The same reagents are required for any size outfit. The quantities specified are the



No. 2 Six Flask Kjeldahl Protein Distilling Apparatus Connected Up Ready to Run.

smallest practical quantities to purchase. One order will be sufficient for 75 to 100 tests.

1 Nine lb. bottle of c.p. sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1.84 and free from nitrates and ammonium sulphate	\$ 4.00
1 Gallon saturated solution Sodium Hydroxide free from nitrates. (Not quoted.) Estimated	3.00
2 Pounds c.p. anhydrous sodium sulphate	1.50
2 Quarts (2 liters) N/5th standard volumetric sulphuric acid solution	3.25
2 Quarts (2 liters) N/10th standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution....	3.25
4 Ounces c.p. granulated zinc49
8 Ounces filtered cochineal solution made up according to specifications of A. O. A. C. (no quotation), estimated....	2.00
8 Ounces methyl red solution made up according to specifications of A. O. A. C. (no quotation), estimated	2.00
8 Ounces phenolphthalein solution made up according to specifications of A. O. A. C. (no quotation), estimated	2.00

Total \$21.40
Note.—8 oz. = 3000 drops and is sufficient for 500 to 1000 tests.

Note.—Solutions can be made in the laboratory for much less than when purchased ready-made.

Methods.

"There are several methods of determining protein, all of which are recognized as official by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. We use the "Gunning Method," because it is simpler and requires less chemicals than other official methods.

"A copy of the book, 'Methods of Analysis,' published by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Washington, D. C., should be included as part of the laboratory equipment. It includes both official and tentative methods of analysis recognized by the association for all kinds of agricultural products."

The first step in procedure is to grind about 25 grams of wheat on a hand grinder and to weigh out accurately 2 grams into a numbered digestion flask, into which is poured sodium sulphate and slowly added concentrated sulphuric acid.

The flask is placed on the digestion rack shown in Fig. 1 and heated. After it has cooled there is added to the contents of the flask considerable distilled water, some granulated zinc, a few drops of phenolphthalein solution and a little more than enough sodium hydroxide solution to turn the contents a light purple color.

The gas burner under the digestion flask is then lighted and the liquid boiled briskly for 45 minutes or until one-half the contents has been distilled into the Erlenmeyer flask underneath which has been previously filled with an exact quantity of sulphuric acid and distilled water.

Several drops of a red dye are poured into the Erlenmeyer flask and from a burette enough sodium hydroxide standard solution is

run in to change the color and the exact quantity noted in a memorandum book, from which number to determine by mathematical calculation the quantity of protein, or gluten.

Mr. Frank's description of method is not copied from the book "Methods of Analysis," but will help the ordinary grain inspector to understand the technical instructions in the book.

Future Trading Act Unconstitutional.

[Continued from Page 111.]

ated the members who passed it. Is that the case here? Where the face of the statute shows no tax, where the face of the statute itself eliminates all human possibility of the exercise of the taxing power for revenue, then I say the mission of jurisdiction is given to the courts of this land to brush that statute away for its flagrant and open violation of the Constitution. Is this not necessarily true?"

And after pointing out the distinction between imposts and the power to lay down internal taxes, the Senator said:

"In other words, I contend that where power to destroy exists the use of a wrong instrumentality to do the destruction, may be the abuse of an instrumentality but not an abuse of power, because the power to destroy is vested. But where the power to destroy does not exist, the use of an instrumentality to destroy that which there is no power to destroy is not alone an abuse of the instrumentality, but an usurpation of the power itself. Now, the usurpation of power by Congress not vested by the Constitution in Congress is unconstitutional. This being true, it follows that if the usurpation is clear on the face of the act, if the act itself shows the usurpation, the power exists in the Supreme Court of the United States to prevent the usurpation."

It is here too plain for argument that the only real purpose of the Future Trading Act is to regulate the grain exchanges. This is shown, not only by the prohibitive character of the tax, but by all the other provisions of the Act. The power to tax is exercised only, as shown later, to provide a penalty for non-compliance with statutory requirements which Congress has no power to impose.

Hence the tax of 20 cents a bushel imposed by Section 4 of the Act should be annulled because beyond the taxing power of Congress.

Taxation a False Pretense.—The Future Trading Act not only creates "contract markets" in order that Congress may—not tax—but regulate, future trading thereon. U. S. v. Doremus, 249 U. S. 86-93, which involved an Act of Congress—the so-called Harrison Narcotic Drug Act. This Act purported to be based on the power of Congress to levy taxes. The District Court held a certain section of the Act unconstitutional for the reason that it was not a revenue measure, but was an evasion of the police power reserved to the states.

Thus in this recent case this court was unanimous in holding that every provision of the taxing law must have some reasonable relation to the exercise of the taxing authority conferred on Congress, and must tend to facilitate the collection of the revenue. Its members disagreed only as to the application of that principle to the terms of that statute.

That decision alone would seem to require that these regulatory features of the Future Trading Act be held unconstitutional.

How can forcing representatives of farmers' organizations into membership in the exchange aid in ascertaining or collecting the tax imposed? The contracts of these associations are expressly exempted from the tax.

In what way does the provision of the Act which breaks down the commission rule of the exchange in favor of farmers' organizations contribute to the collection of the tax? The present commission rule, as modified by the Act, will relate only to transactions which are exempt from this tax.

What possible relation to the collection of the tax have those provisions, which require members of a "contract market" to make such memoranda, and the exchange to make or cause its members to make, such reports and records of their transactions, as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, and expose those memoranda, reports and records to the inspection of the Department of Agriculture? They relate exclusively to transactions which are not taxed, and will in no way aid the Government in discovering transactions which are taxed.

What relation to the collection of the tax has the provision of the Act requiring the exchange to enforce any order the Secretary of Agriculture may see fit to make depriving any person of trading privileges? All the transactions which a member of an exchange will thus be prevented from making are in the untaxed class. Surely Congress has no power to penalize a person, who may have evaded a tax, by depriving him of the privilege of trading on an exchange. Much less may it do so when such person is a member of a "contract market" and is not evading any tax. It may only enforce a taxing statute by providing therein the usual money penalties and punishment.

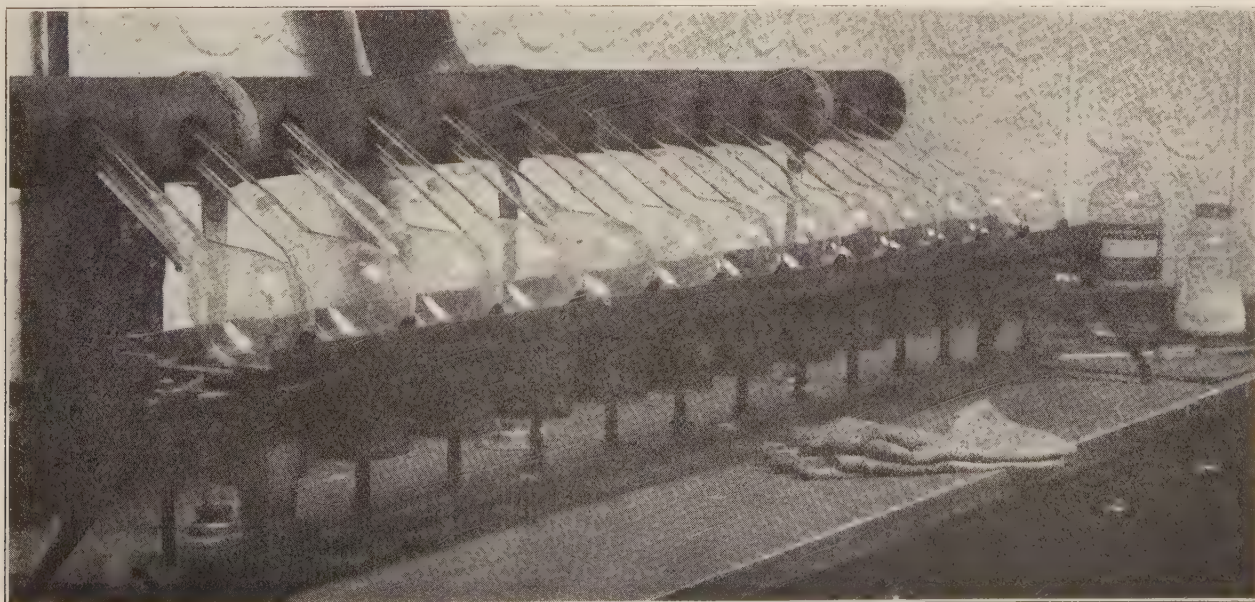
How is the collection of the tax aided by the provision which enables the Secretary of Agriculture to invade the privacy of the offices of the exchange and its members (when the exchange is a "contract market") for the purpose of ascertaining the facts regarding the operation of boards of trade with a view to publishing the results of such investigation?

But the commerce power of Congress does not extend to any of the regulating features of this Act. Hence Congress conceived the novel idea of compelling exchanges to comply with the Act by making members of a non-complying exchange subject to a prohibitive tax on their future trading. Thus is presented the first attempt of Congress to escape the limitations imposed by the Constitution by using its taxing power to provide a penalty, with which to compel compliance with a statute Congress has no power to pass.

There is here no pretense of raising revenue. A prohibitive tax is laid, which is to operate as a penalty to compel compliance with an unconstitutional law. Could one conceive a plainer "roundabout way" to escape the limitations of the Constitution? Could one devise any more obvious pretext for evading its provisions?

In the present Act the misuse of the taxing power is most glaring; for does it not impose a penalty upon boards of trade (whose compliance with the Act is sought) by exempting them from a tax otherwise imposed upon them? It offers to members of an exchange exemption from a prohibitive tax in order to force these members to compel compliance by their exchange with these regulatory enactments.

Have we not here reached the limit of subterfuge? How can the citizens of this Republic be expected to respect the Constitution, if such transparent evasions as this receive the sanction of this court?



No. 1 Protein Digestion Shelf and Lead Tube with Flasks in Position.

Indiana Dealers Hold Enthusiastic Meeting

The 20th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Library of the Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Jan. 24 and 25.

Pres. H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, called the first session to order at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday and at once explained that the absence of Sec'y Chas. B. Riley, Indianapolis, was due to his illness, he being then in a hospital undergoing a series of tests for the purpose of determining the cause of the illness that has kept him from his desk since about Christmas time.

This was Mr. Riley's first absence from a convention in the several years of his service to the Ass'n. Mr. Reimann reported that Mr. Riley hopes soon to be back at work.

The address of welcome was delivered by Jos. A. Kebler, pres. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Mr. Kebler referred to the agricultural conference in Washington and said it can be helpful provided it does not advocate class legislation.

G. G. Davis, of Tipton, responded to the address of welcome, taking the place on the program that had been assigned to H. H. Deam, of Bluffton, who found it impossible to reach Indianapolis in time to perform the duty.

Pres. Reimann appointed the following convention committees:

Resolutions: Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington; H. H. Deam, Bluffton; John Bacon, Chicago.

Auditing: H. E. Kinney, Lew Hill, J. W. Jordan, Indianapolis.

Nominating: Frank Witt, Indianapolis; Charles A. Ashpaugh, Frankfort; John McDonald, New Albany; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; D. C. Moore, Waynetown.

Pres. Reimann read his annual address as follows:

President's Annual Address.

This day completes the two years of my service as pres. and as I look back over that period it seems to me at first glance that you allotted to me the two worst years, from a business standpoint, that you possibly could. A period of depression, a period of financial losses in all business, a period of almost everything that we do not care for. Yet, I believe we can grasp an entirely different inspiration than we would at first feel. We have been prone to take things as they come, a habit that it was so easy to acquire in previous years. Now that we have tasted of defeat in business during this period of depression, I believe, in fact I am confident, that we will rise out of this state of stagnation and fight with all our might to bring back better business, and better conditions for all classes of business and individuals.

It is easy to be a good winner, but how everlastingly much better and bigger to be a good loser. We have lost financially and some of us no doubt have lost a few years of life, but how much better it will be to forget it all, to put it out of our lives and meet the other fellow with a smile, with a loser's winner's smile.

A year ago I mentioned that a battle for business was before us and that only as we rendered service would we reap results and I wish to repeat again and again that we must surround all of our transactions with an ever increasing service. It has been said and well said, that a successful grain dealer is not a buyer, but a seller, a seller of service. The following advice taken from one of our grain magazines appeals to me as one that we might all resolve to follow: "Sell the idea of your service to every farmer in your community; sell it by personal interviews in which you can point out to him how his interest is identified with your own; sell it by letter; by printed advertisement and most of all, sell it by actual demonstration, and results achieved."

Since the close of the world war, we have continuously heard on all sides the criticism of all kinds of business, but invariably by someone not in that particular kind of business. We have developed into a people who are continually criticizing the other fellow. This is not only true of the individual but also of too many of these high up in our government. It is a very serious practice and cannot help but sooner or later breed discontent and even anarchy.

Railroads: We are still troubled with high freight rates on grain and grain products even though we have had a recent reduction and it is only a question of time until we must have further reductions. Some commodities such as coal have not as yet had any freight rate relief. We can only ask and urge that the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission give us the needed rate reductions as quickly as the revenues will permit of it. However, there is one phase of the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission which seems to be strongly supported by the railroads and that is the continuous taking away of all the privileges of the shippers and the placing of hardships and red tape around every move and transaction. This will eventually tend to bring about a condition very similar to that through which we passed a number of years ago when everyone was fighting the railroads. The shipper has been very patient but he will not continue to remain so if such practice is not eliminated.

Membership: When we entered upon this year, I hoped that we would be able to pass the 400 mark in our membership, but having passed through the year and looking back, I realize that my hopes were decidedly in vain. We have a net loss of 39 members and considering the disastrous year through which we have passed and comparing this loss with that of other organizations, we must feel that we are fortunate. However, it also means that every member of this organization must assist in overcoming last year's loss and adding additional memberships so that at the end of this year we will have increased our numbers. Every Indiana grain dealer should be a member of this Ass'n.

The report of Sec'y Chas. B. Riley was read by C. B. Jenkins, of Noblesville.

Before beginning the reading, Mr. Jenkins spoke briefly about Sec'y Riley, whom he said has never served the ass'n because of the salary paid him but because of his love for the business and his desire to render real help to the trade. He said Mr. Riley is not a sec'y in the usual sense of that official name but an honest helper and servant.

The report follows:

Secretary's Report.

In submitting my brief report I wish to express my thanks to the Board of Managers and to the members generally for the assistance they have rendered during the past year in managing the affairs of the Ass'n during such time as I was compelled to be absent on account of sickness.

At the present moment, I am in bed at the hospital but greatly improved so not here for general treatment other than under observation by the physicians to determine the character of treatment necessary to restore me to my former health.

The past year has brought its disappointments in many ways and particularly in the matter of membership, although our Ass'n has lost much less in members than have a number of the other Ass'ns and we hope to gain the membership back.

The general disturbances incident to new activities on the part of other organizations that assume they can handle the grain business better than seasoned and well tried men have had but little effect insofar as we are able to determine from the information obtained throughout the state. Only a few elevators have signed up with the Grain Growers and we know of none at the present time that are doing business directly through that channel.

Grain dealers, like other business men, have lost considerable money during the past 12 months on account of lack of transportation and a general depression in value along with a limited amount of business to transact on account of the short crops of wheat, oats and inferior quality of corn.

The small loss in membership was characterized by Mr. Jenkins as a matter for which the ass'n can well feel proud, when the conditions of the year are considered.

Bert A. Boyd, Indianapolis, read his report as treasurer. This showed the financial statement of Sec'y Riley to agree with the treasurer's books.

A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, gave an interpretation of the new Indiana seed law. This law, which was published on page 783 of the Journal for Dec. 10, 1921, is primarily a tagging law, Mr. Reynolds stated. He said a dealer may sell any kind of seed he

desires but he may not misrepresent facts about that seed.

"My advice to sellers of seed is to try to think on the farmer's viewpoint and to sell seed that will be of the greatest value to the man who sows it. The fair sensible course for the farmer to pursue is to buy from a dealer who can be relied upon always," said Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds said that dealers and farmers do not know how to interpret seed analyses or what is reasonably good seed and that sometimes seed 90% pure is better than other seed 99% pure, depending upon the kinds of noxious weeds present and what purpose the seed is to be sown for.

The seed law does apply to seed shipped into Indiana and if a wholesaler outside the state ships to a retailer in Indiana the whole burden is put upon the retailer who must comply with the law. Farmers themselves may not advertise seed in any way without tagging according to the law.

E. G. Proulx, Indiana state seed commissioner, who followed Mr. Reynolds, spoke also on the administration of the seed law. He pointed out that it differs from other laws in that it provides for uniform labeling and in providing for the specification of the number of noxious seeds in a pound of seed. Most state seed laws do not require mention of weed seeds unless a given quantity are present in a sample of certain weight, say 5 grams.

The law does not apply to seed stored for sale outside the state, and this seed does not require labels.

Mr. Proulx pointed out that a label is no guaranty of quality insofar as it will prevent one from selling poor seed, but it does require the seller to state what his product contains and in this sense it provides security as it enables the buyer to know what he is getting. He pointed out the points of similarity between this seed law and the laws on feeds and fertilizers and said it is his duty solely to see that seed labels do not over guarantee seed.

Mr. Reynolds: Some retailer may buy good seed, labeled, and transfer the labels to poor stuff. The wholesaler will be liable for his guaranty on the label. I think the law must be applied reasonably until the situation is worked out so this won't happen. I refer to the use of smaller lot tags by the retailer, who buys from wholesaler in say 50 bag lots and then makes up 25-lb. lots and uses the smaller tags, copying the data from the original tag.

J. J. Fitzgerald, Indianapolis: I bought a 1-lb. package of lawn grass seed and got a crop of water grass. The dealer told me it was because I used the hose too much on it.

Mr. Proulx: I realize, Mr. Reynolds, we must go back to the dealer's record and we can't always know in cases of tampering. The retailer is always responsible for unopened packages no matter whose labels were on them originally.

Mr. Reynolds: I want to warn against the farmer who asks his dealer to trade him *good feeding oats* for the light stuff he has.

Mr. Jenkins: Cannot the dealer be required to show his records of purchases and sales of seeds?

Mr. Proulx: I do not anticipate much trouble. Few dealers will fail to play fair. There is also pending a federal law to require keeping records of seed moved from state to state.

Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington: Can a producer bring seed from his farm to his home in town and sell it without labels?

Mr. Proulx: I do not know, but I do not think he could sell without labeling. The law says "premises" and I think the intent is "farm where grown."

A dealer: Must we wait for analysis from Purdue?

Mr. Proulx: Any seed dealer may test his

own seeds or have others do it for him. It is not necessary to send it to us.

Mr. Hutchinson: Can a Chicago seed house sell to farmers thru a salesman traveling in Indiana without tags?

Mr. Proulx: I do not think so. It was sold in Indiana.

A dealer: If I buy seed from a Chicago house and he furnishes me Indiana tags who is responsible for guaranty?

Mr. Proulx: The Indiana retailer and not the Chicago wholesaler.

Mr. Reimann: If I buy seed and get say one 25-lb. tag from the wholesaler, can I put the wholesaler's name on additional tags?

Mr. Proulx: That is a matter of contract between wholesaler and retailer.

W. K. Vandiver, of Toledo, O., transportation commissioner of Grain Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on the transportation situation.

He mentioned American Railway Ass'n Grain Circular No. 1, which bears on Docket 9009, but which is not official, altho certain carriers have stated they are reviewing tariffs with the intention to incorporate the rules in tariffs.

Chas. Ashpaugh, Frankfort: If carrier supplies only doors and not nails and paper or burlap can it refuse a claim on the ground of poor cooerage?

Mr. Vandiver: I think so at present.

Mr. Jenkins: Why not have the carrier's agent inspect and approve the car after cooerage?

On the telegraph situation, Mr. Vandiver said claims for damages or loss are collectable since July 13, 1921, and that the ass'n now has up with other ass'ns the matter of getting together to present a united front in fighting for lower telegraph and telephone rates.

Mr. Vandiver said attempts to increase rentals unduly can be successfully resisted by taking it up with the proper authorities, citing a case in Oklahoma where going to higher officers of railroad was effective in having the rental based on a fair valuation. He said also the railway executives have approved new lease clauses as to liability of the parties, but this has not been adopted by all carriers altho in one case this was accomplished by taking it up with the executive organization.

A dealer: We are asked to pay main-

tenance on a track used by everybody as well as ourselves, team track purposes, stock pens, etc. We do not think we should have to pay in such a case.

Mr. Vandiver spoke of conferences that have been held with carriers on the subject of minimum weight rule, but said a complete agreement has not been reached. One of the rules, he said, relates to bulk headed cars and the ass'n asking for cancellation of the rules. The carriers have promised to give another hearing. The rule provides a charge of \$5 for the privilege of bulk heading.

In speaking of misquoted freight rates Mr. Vandiver said no case has been prosecuted by the government, and he told of having taken up with Mr. Reynolds to attempt to have the interstate commerce act amended to handle the situation by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to award reparation in case of erroneous quotation.

A dealer: If we load 66,300 lbs. into a car do we have to pay freight on 70,000 lbs.?

Mr. Vandiver: I do not recall the rule, but rather think you might have to pay on 70,000 lbs.

Evans Woolen, pres. of the Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, spoke on the subject of the War Finance Corporation, about which he said there is much misapprehension.

He explained that the corporation does not deal directly with borrowers but with financial institutions who have previously loaned sums at least equal to the amount applied for.

Mr. Fitzgerald: Cannot the farmer's elevator borrow direct?

Mr. Woolen: No. The corporation may lend to cooperative ass'ns which themselves lend to farmers.

A dealer: In case the farmer is already overborrowed he cannot be helped can he?

Mr. Woolen: He cannot. The bank is the judge of the borrower's worth and whether he is entitled to credit.

Mr. Taylor: What is the time limit?

Mr. Woolen: No advance may be made for more than a year. The corporation prefers 6 months. Renewals aggregating not more than 3 years may be made. No original loans may be made after July 1, 1922. In Indiana applications have been made for \$1,100,000 and about \$700,000 or \$800,000 have been made.

L. E. Banta, traffic manager Indianapolis Board of Trade, spoke briefly on the transportation situation. He touched especially on the functions of the traffic dept of an organized grain exchange, showing how it performs a service to the country shipper, altho many times this is overlooked. In enumerating these he mentioned the quotation of rates, the working out of adjustments more favorable to country shippers in the organization's territory, the attendance at conferences where the interests of the shipper as well as the receivers are kept in mind, etc.

He said he feels Washington is a good place for the grain man to stay away from during the present rate hearing because it may have the color of a political move and this the carriers do not like. The reductions so far made should be credited to the grain exchange and ass'n traffic depts, he said, and gave it as his opinion that further reductions should be worked for along similar lines when it is practical to do so, letting it be done by traffic men and not by politicians.

Mr. Banta predicted that when lake transportation opens again in April difficulty for some markets will again arise and expressed the need for the working out of fixed differentials on the various lines of movement as compared one with the others.

A resolution on the agricultural situation, taking the form of a night letter addressed to Warren T. McCray, governor of Indiana, who is attending the conference at Washington, was read by Elmer Hutchinson. He moved that it be adopted and sent to Gov. W.

T. McCray. Carried.

The resolution follows:

To the Agricultural Conference.

To you and through you to the conference you are attending, the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n wishes to express the views of the grain dealers of Indiana on the purposes of the conference of agricultural and allied interests now in session in Washington.

We realize fully the serious financial loss sustained by the agricultural interests of the country, resulting from the effort to liquidate and readjust affairs following the World War which has brought serious financial consequences to all lines of business activity in this country as well as throughout the world. Agriculture and its allied interests are especially affected since world considerations and problems more directly enter into and affect agriculture than any other single interest, as the producers are prosperous only when they produce a surplus of products which must in some form find buyers in countries that cannot produce their own supplies.

Our producers are not in competition with one another in this country but with producers of many other countries that operate under different climatic, labor and other conditions which permit those most highly favored to name the price and that price is reflected back to and controls our domestic prices.

The grain dealers of this country, perhaps more than any other class, realize the necessity for some consistent and permanent governmental policy that will to the fullest extent, consistent with real American theories of government, foster agriculture and its allied interests, in times of peace as well as in times of war.

This Ass'n is on record urging the banks of the state to avail themselves of as much of the funds controlled by the War Finance Board as can be properly used by the farmers. However, that is only a temporary remedy and there seems to be only a limited demand for money by agricultural interests in this state beyond the ability of local banks to supply as late reports of the War Finance Board show requests for much less than a million dollars have been made.

The grain trade of Indiana is represented by about twelve hundred elevators, mills and warehouses for purchasing and handling direct from producers, of which about one hundred operate as co-operatives and the rest privately owned and operate on a competitive basis. Both classes have suffered greatly and many co-operatives and others are in the hands of receivers, others are bankrupt and operating through the indulgence of the creditors who in the main are the local banks. Much of this trouble came from lack of sufficient transportation in 1920 and the first part of 1921 when buyers had their houses full of corn that cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel and could not move it until the prices both at home and abroad were greatly reduced.

This Ass'n has no specific remedy to recommend for conditions generally. We urge our own people to cut overhead and other expenses, buy foods instead of automobiles and be conservative in efforts to secure more public and private improvements. Assist in all legitimate efforts to reduce the cost of transportation and in all other matters recognize the potency of the homely phrase—"Be sure you are right then go ahead."

Adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

The Second Session.

The Wednesday morning session was called to order at 9:45 by Pres. Reimann, who introduced J. J. Fitzgerald, Asst. Sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., who in speaking of the responsibility of the policyholders in the prevention of fires, said:

Fire Insurance.

The Supreme Court of the United States in a decision handed down in 1869 held that fire insurance was not commerce within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution that gives Congress the power to regulate Interstate Commerce. The question naturally arises then if it is not commerce, what is it? The handmaid of commerce, someone has called it, and I think that aptly expresses it, not only because it is a helper and a stabilizer, but due to its feminine characteristics we are apt not to take it seriously at all times.

If I were to tell you that the eight million farm animals of the state of Indiana valued at \$310,000,000 had been wiped out by some calamity, there is not a man of you who would rest until some remedy had been found to avoid a repetition of it; but if I were to go farther and say that these animals were being wiped out year after year, you would rise in your might and hang somebody; but we can all contemplate the destruction of \$300,000,000 worth of property in the United States every year without batting an eye. Why?

The main reason is that we do not view fire insurance seriously. Regardless of the Supreme Court decision, we have been taught to look



H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, Ind., Re-elected Pres.

upon fire insurance as an article of commerce. We buy it just as we buy wheat or any other commodity. We pay a fire insurance company so many dollars for so much protection, and there the transaction ends unless a fire occurs. That we have any responsibility in the way of preventing fire never occurs to most of us. We have paid our premium, on the basis of hazards as they exist in our property, and if any of these hazards burn us out, the fire insurance company must pay the loss. Now I contend that this principle is entirely wrong, and if we continue to work under it it is only a question of time until we burn the country up. The prevention of fire, the conservation of our resources, is vital to our national life, and we are on the wrong track entirely when we make that destruction of our resources a mere subject of barter. The real purpose of fire insurance is to step in and indemnify the one who has suffered loss by fire, only after we have done all we could to prevent the fire.

Let us go back to the time when the "Grain Dealers Mutual" was organized in 1902. The country elevator at that time was looked upon as little better than a powder mill by fire insurance companies, and insurance was written on it only under protest. Little had been done to cut down the burning ratio, and the problem of increasing fires was met by an increase in rates. We took over the business at the prevailing rates which our records show averaged \$31.00 per \$1,000, and the first year made a saving of 20%, making the net average cost \$24.80. Today our average basis rate is \$24.40 per \$1,000, our returns to policy holders 65%, with an additional credit of 10% for self-inspection report, making the net average cost today about \$8.00 per thousand.

The decrease in the basis rate from \$31.00 to \$24.40 was brought about through better construction—that is, detaching power houses, ironcladding buildings, etc., but the large increase in savings to policy holders has been brought about wholly by the better care of elevators and the shouldering by grain men of the responsibility for fire in their own property. Here is a record which clearly demonstrates what may be done in the way of preventing fire and reducing the insurance cost when men look at the system of fire insurance in the only way they should look at it; and that is that it is the duty of the company to point out fire hazards, and the duty of the insured to correct them.

This is the principle under which mutual insurance operates and it is the corrective of the shameful loss ratio of the country today. Fire insurance took its share of the loss due to the business depression of the past year. Not only were premium incomes decreased but losses were increased. In some states elevator fires were double those of 1920, and while mutual fire insurance took its share of the burden, yet on account of its selection of risks and the care given property under its protection, it did not suffer any serious loss and will be able to continue the same low cost of the past year.

One hears a great deal of talk in the fire insurance world about moral hazard; that in years of business depression like the one through which we have just passed, that men deliberately burn their property to collect on their insurance policies. Now of course there are some men who do this, but the "Grain Dealers Mutual" is operated on the basis that 98% of men are honest, and we are not at all in sympathy with the idea that men of your type turn criminal over night because you may have sustained a loss in your business. You are built of better stuff, and our records will prove it. If we had to pay losses only for incendiary fires, the cost of your insurance would be very low indeed.

But why the increase in fires in 1921? Lack of repairs; lack of attention. Business was dull, profits light, and therefore as little as possible was spent on upkeep. In one instance, \$5.00 spent on a gasoline engine would have saved a loss of \$10,000; but the owner took a chance on running with a defective engine and he will never make his loss up on all the engines he may buy in the future.

While we have elevator insurance today at the lowest point it has ever been, we are not satisfied. We wish to go lower. We wish to make the country elevator one of the safest risks in the country, enjoying one of the lowest rates in the country; but that can only be brought about by a continuance of care on your part. You are the ones responsible for fire in your property and we must look to you to do all in your power to prevent fire.

With the low cost we are making today, one fire more or less becomes a factor in the reckoning, and we are anxious of course to make it one less and not one more. Again, the problem gets back to you. Just a little extra care on your part—the examination of your elevator, for instance, before you close for the night—will throw the balance the right way.

Jas. R. Brown addressed the dealers on Group Life Insurance, a new form of life insurance open to all citizens of Indiana, who employ ten or more persons. It provides for the families of your employees without physical examination. The employer can pay all

or part of the cost of the insurance. The policies generally provide for the payment of \$500 to the dependents of the employee the first year and add \$100 to the policy each year the employee remains. The average cost of 10 employees having an average age of 36 for the first year would be \$10 per year. Each employer can take from \$500 to \$3,000 insurance on each employee, but each employee must have the same amount of insurance. Should an employee become ill or incapacitated his insurance will remain in force as long as the employer pays the premium.

Secretary of State Ed Jackson explained the Purposes and Activities of the Indiana Securities Commission. The purpose is to prevent the sale of worthless stock to citizens of Indiana, stock which can not pay dividends or is not intended to pay. Heretofore much stock has been sold primarily for the rewards to the sellers.

The Commission has received applications for license to sell stock from 350 corporations who wished to offer Indiana investors \$74,716,475 worth of stocks. We refused to issue licenses to 78 applicants who had \$29,284,400 worth of stocks to offer.

The statistics of the 215 corporations licensed up to Sept. 30 show that only 22% of the stock was sold. Of the companies licensed 18½% made a profit; 12% paid dividends; 12% showed losses; 25% were insolvent. The issuance of a license is no guarantee of security or returns, the investor must exercise his own discretion.

F. E. Watkins, 1st Vice Pres. G. D. N. A., praised the Indiana Ass'n for its excellent work and well planned meetings. We all appreciate that the farmers are badly hurt by the slump in prices of farm products, but so are men in all other lines. The farmer is attracting more attention because his friends are making more noise.

H. E. Kinney of the Auditing Committee reported the financial reports of the Secretary and Treasurer correct, and commended the officials for the manner of keeping their accounts.

E. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Resolution Com'te presented the following report, which was adopted.

Resolutions.

To the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in Annual Convention assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24-25, 1922, your Committee on Resolutions respectfully begs to report as follows:

THANKS.

WHEREAS, The program for this our Annual Meeting has comprised most interesting and instructive addresses, eliciting discussions and questions that have proven valuable to all in attendance, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we tender our sincere thanks to all the speakers who have contributed in making this an exceptionally profitable meeting.

RESOLVED, That we express our thanks to the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indianapolis Grain Dealers for their generous entertainment and the many courtesies extended.

CONDOLENCE AND SYMPATHY.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst since our last meeting our esteemed members: J. P. Shoemaker of Daleville; Clyde A. McCardle of McCardle-Black Co., Indianapolis; P. B. Alman of Emporia Grain Co., Emporia, Ind., and John F. Lingeman of Lingeman-Adams Co., Brownsburg, Ind., therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we greatly deplore our loss in the passing of these members who were ever diligent in the upbuilding of our organization, supporting it with their time and means in a most loyal manner and that we convey to their bereaved families our heartfelt condolences and sympathy.

REPEAL ADAMSON LAW.

WHEREAS, The operation of the Adamson Law has worked great harm to all industries and particularly to the grain trade of the country, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled go on record as favoring the repeal of this law.

RELIEF OF EUROPE.

WHEREAS, The Grain Trade in general is interested in the work of the relief of suffering Europe and Asia, and

Whereas, We note with special satisfaction the work carried on by the Hoover Committee in relieving such suffering, ably assisted by Hon. James P. Goodrich, who for years has

been an honored and highly esteemed member of this organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily commend this work of relief.

EXPULSION.

WHEREAS, The Grain Dealers National Ass'n at its last meeting in October, 1921, amended its by-laws by which a member of any affiliated Association who was expelled from such affiliated association for any reason, becomes automatically expelled from the National Ass'n, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Association amend its by-laws by adding a section to be No. 6 of Article 2 thereof, as follows:

"Any member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n who shall be expelled from such National Ass'n shall automatically stand expelled from the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and any person, firm or corporation which shall in the past have been expelled from membership in the National Ass'n shall not be deemed eligible to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n unless such disability shall have been removed.

SECRETARY'S ILLNESS.

WHEREAS, For the first time in our history illness has prevented the attendance of our efficient Secretary, Charles B. Riley, who is now taking treatment in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis, and

Whereas, We greatly miss his presence among us and his helpful advice and aid always generously given in promoting a successful meeting, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we extend our deep sympathy to our Secretary in his present illness and we profoundly hope and trust that he may be speedily restored to us in his accustomed good health.

P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, condemned the refusal of the Secretary of Agriculture to invite the President of the National Ass'n to attend the Agri. Conference in Washington and presented the following resolution which was adopted and ordered sent to all Indiana representatives in Congress:

RESOLVED, That the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled deplore the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in his opposition to the competitive grain trade and in his persistent ignoring of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and the affiliated Grain Dealers Ass'n at the numerous conferences being held in Washington and elsewhere. He appears not to realize that the President of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n represents directly a membership of more than 6,000 firms throughout the United States. We resent the fact that a representative of this great interest was not invited to attend the conferences now being held in Washington, although a special request was made that some representative be invited.

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Congressmen in Congress from the State of Indiana.

E. Hutchinson moved that, inasmuch as the law does not provide for hard seed on the tags, we appeal to the State Chemist to provide a place on seed tags for the designation of the percentage contained. Carried.

Frank Witt, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following nominees: For Pres., H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville; Vice Pres., H. C. Searce, Mooresville; Treas., Bert A. Boyd, Indianapolis. For directors for three years: H. H. Deam, Bluffton, N. O. Davis, Frankfort.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

As usual, Frank Jones came from Ridge Farm, Ill.

The only representative of a Chicago receiver was Frank Moran, of J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.

The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co. distributed several boxes of Washington apples among the visitors.

Toledo men present were Joe. L. Doering and John W. Luscombe, of Southworth & Co., and W. W. Cummings.

Ohio men in attendance included F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; C. S. Custer, A. C. Gale and John H. Dorsel, Cincinnati.

Buffalo receivers were represented by I. W. McConnell, of McConnell Grain Corporation, and George B. Wood, of Seymour-Wood Grain Co.

As the meeting was breaking up, word came from Sec'y Riley's bedside to the effect that he had improved sufficiently to return home the following day.

Ground Rentals for Elevator Sites Being Increased—II

Colorado.

Santa Fe Very Liberal.

Trinidad, Colo.—We are located on the lines of the A. T. & S. F. Railway and consider the ground rental charge very liberal.—The Trinidad Grain Co., by Cougat.

Illinois.

Pay Small Rental.

Auburn, Ill.—Our elevator is located on C. N.-W. R. R. ground. Pay a very small rental. Well satisfied with their treatment.—Compro Grain Co., J. M. Stockdals.

Pay \$42 Per Year.

Clements (Murrayville p. o.), Ill.—We surely pay the railroad enough rent. We pay \$12.00 on the corn crib, \$15.00 on the house and \$15.00 on the coal shed. The railroad has raised the rent in the last few years.—Clements Farmers Elevator Co., Harry G. Craig, mgr.

Surprised by a Reduction.

Cilfton, Ill.—There has been a very heavy advance in rentals on railroad land. We were surprised, however, within the last year to receive a reduction in rental from what we had been paying two or three years ago, which had been an advance of something like double the old rate.—R. F. Cummings Grain Co.

Rent Jumped from \$52 to \$92 by I. C. R. R.

Cabery, Ill.—In 1919 we were paying the I. C. R. R. for site for elevator and coal shed \$52.00 annual rent. The rent for 1920 was advanced to \$92.00 on the same site, and the railroad agent at that time asked me if we still wanted it or would move our elevator and coal shed. I gave them a check for \$92.00 then and the same amount this year. Our coal shed occupies 2,500 sq. feet and our elevator 14,825 sq. ft.—Farmers Grain Co.

Pay \$160 Rent for \$600 Worth of Ground.

Humboldt, Ill.—In March, 1919, we bought this station. Our predecessor had been paying about \$67.00 a year ground rent. When we took possession they raised the rent to \$140.00 per year. At the end of the first year we tried to get a reduction and they made another raise to \$160.00. The land we occupy amounts to about 17,000 square feet on which we have elevator, coal shed and office. The land is probably worth \$600.00 at the most. We have not signed any lease or paid rental yet for 1922.—Wheatly Grain Co.

Demand \$300 a Year for Old Building.

Spencer, Ill., R. F. D. 5, Joliet, Ill.—We have rented an old elevator here that belongs to the M. C. R. R. Co. In 1914 we paid \$175 per annum. Then the railroad company took out the track scale and put in a hopper scale, building a cupola to contain it and figured the cost at \$1,500, while we estimated it at \$500. For this they added \$75 a year to the rent. When we needed 14,000 sq. ft. more land in 1921 to store tile and posts they wanted \$1.00 more rent, but when we objected came down to \$50 more, making \$300 a year rent. We offered them \$175, as the hopper scale makes double work for us.—New Lenox Grain Co.

Pay \$38.25 Per Year.

Highland, Ill.—The only elevator we now have on railroad ground is at Troy, Ill. So far the Penna. R. R. has been very nice to us. Last year we paid a rental of \$38.25 for the year, which is based on a certain amount per track foot which the elevator requires. We presume that in due course of time the Penna. will probably try to get more money. Railroads should bear in mind that they are simply supplying a station to receive freight and moreover most of the land that railroads own at one time was practically donated to them. Some of these ideas were promulgated during Mr. McAdoo's administration and we presume that his successors and others are enlarging on the first idea.—Highland Milling Co.

The I. C. R. R. Losing Its Nerve.

Green Valley, Ill.—We own and operate three elevators on the C. & A., the C. & N.-W., and the Ill. Cent. Railroads. The track frontage is practically the same on each road. On the C. & A. we have never been asked to pay more than \$12.00 per year rental. On the C. & N.-W., \$15.00 per year. On the I. C. R. R. they asked us \$85.00 in 1918 and our directors have never signed any lease with them thinking their demands too high. Since the first of May, 1921, the I. C. reduced the rent to \$65.00, and about three weeks ago its representative called on us and offered to take \$35.00 per year and include 20x50 ft. more land in lease. We still think it is too high, since the rent is more than double the other roads. Don't know whether our directors will accept the terms even at \$35.00. Would like very much to come to terms with them, since we want to build an office on the 20x50 ft. We really think we should have our ground rent free, seeing that we pay so much freight. We ship over 300 cars of grain each

year that average over \$100 freight per car and ship in about 50 cars of coal that average \$55.00 per car freight, so we resent most strongly the high rental asked by the I. C.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co., U. N. Hieronymus, mgr.

Indiana.

Real Extortion as Practiced by the Big 4.

Modoc, Ind.—We took over the elevator here Dec. 15, 1919, and the rent has been raised twice in that time. We paid the railroad \$72.00 for the year 1920 and received a receipt that stipulated rent was for the whole year, but the railroad required a new lease, which was given in December, 1920, and it raised the rent to \$100.00, and came in with a claim of \$28.00, which they said was due on the year 1920, which had already been paid for at \$72.00 per year. Our manager paid this \$28.00 extra without saying anything to the directors. In 1920 we paid the \$100.00 and have since leased a little more ground and will pay this year \$110.00 and also \$1.00 per year for the privilege of draining our basement under the tracks. The railroad also requested us to sign a contract to pay 25% of the cost of maintenance of the switch that comes to the elevator, which is something over a quarter of a mile long, but we refused to do this. We are located on the Big Four.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Morris Lee, Sec'y.

Missouri.

\$12 for 50 Ft.

Kenima, Mo.—St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. charges us \$12 per year for 50 ft. frontage on track.—Producers Grain Co., S. H. Cotterel, mgr.

The M. K. & T. Gets 1st Prize.

Moberly, Mo.—Our elevator is on our own ground. We operate a feed store on land leased from the M. K. & T. Railway. We have a building of our own on this site and have always paid \$24.00 per year for rental of ground. This year they have raised us to \$180.00 for the year. This is some increase in rent. If they had given it to us in broken doses might not have felt the effect so much, but according to our way of thinking it was an overdose, and if we can arrange to meet this payment for this treatment, hope to locate in another spot before the year rolls round.—McAfee Mill & Com. Co., by C. J. W.

Montana.

Great Northern Ry. Charges \$20 Per Year.

Cut Bank, Mont.—We have a lease for elevator site from G. N. Ry. \$20 per year rent has always been the same.—Equity Co-op. Ass'n.

\$20 Per Year Rent.

Williams, Mont.—We pay the Mont. Western Railroad \$20 per year rent for ground for our 30,000 bus. elevator.—Equity Co-op. Ass'n of Williams, per Geo. Sullivan.

C. M. & St. P. R. R. Charges \$10 Per Lot.

Denton, Mont.—We have elevators at Denton, Coffee Creek, Waltham and Grass Range, all on the C. M. & St. P. R. R., and rentals to R. R. Co. are \$10.00 a year for each 25 foot lot. As elevators require two lots each, our rental amounts to \$20.00 a year for each elevator. This same figure has been in vogue for the last 7 years. Our rentals are sent to main office of R. R. Co. at Chicago.—Denton Indep. Elvtr. Co., by A. Anderson.

Nebraska.

U. P. R. R. Jumped Rent from \$10 to \$27.

Brady, Neb.—On main line Union Pacific R.R., the rental was \$10. It is now \$27 per year. No new proposal.—Farmers' Co-op. Ass'n, W. H. Wafer.

Pays C. & N.-W. \$24.00 Per Year.

Beemer, Neb.—We have a lease from the Chicago & Northwestern for the ground on which our plant is located for the term of five years, from and after Feb. 20th, 1919, for \$24.00 per annum, payable annually in advance.—Edwin Albright Co., by Charles T. Albright, Sec'y.

U. P. R. R. Charges \$10.

Sumner, Neb.—We have a 75x150 ft. leased plot of ground for our mill and elvtr. on the Union Pacific Railroad and the lease costs us \$10 per year. We have found the Union Pacific very accommodating with us in all the things that we have asked them.—Sumner Mill & Elev. Co., E. A. Ericson.

Pay \$5 and \$10 Per Year.

Sidney, Neb.—The rental for ground for our elevators costs us \$5.00 and \$10.00 per year. We have no notice of any increase. We have heard that when leases are renewed the railroads will change the contract altogether. Will advise when we know fully what the terms are to be for the new year from the Burlington and Rock Island.—Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co.

North Dakota.

Pays Soo \$20 Plus Taxes.

Underwood, N. D.—I pay \$20 per year for ground on the Soo Railroad for elevator and coal sheds. I also pay taxes on the site amounting to about \$2 annually.—C. E. Hedlund.

Pay C., M. & St. P. \$50.95.

Freda, N. D.—We pay the C., M. & St. P. \$40 a year rent on land leased on the right of way, and also tax on same which is \$10.95 this year. The elevator is 25x25 and coal shed 16x80 ft.—A. C. Lien, mgr. Equity Exchange.

Would Object to Increase.

Oakes, N. D.—Our elevator is located on the N. P. R. R. Our lease runs from Aug. 1, 1921, to Aug. 1, 1922. The railroad has not notified us of any raise in the rent, but if it did, naturally we would all object.—H. J. Greve.

Pays \$10 at One Station, \$24 at Another.

Fort Clark, N. D.—The last four years I have paid for rent on railroad site here \$10 per year. In 1920 and 1921 on my elevator at Arlington, Minn., I have paid \$24 a year the last two years. At Fort Clark I am on the N. P. R. R.; at Arlington, Minn., I am on the St. L. R. R. right of way.—G. B. Martin.

Ohio.

Gets Some Ground Free.

Canal Winchester, O.—Our elevator occupies a strip about 2 ft. wide running along one of our lean to sheds which is approximately 24 ft. frontage. The H. V. R. R. donates us the use of this ground, for us letting teams drive over our premises in going to and from our team track. No cars are set so the public uses our premises only when the other team track is full. The general team track holds about 15 cars and it is not necessary to cross our premises often.—Winchester Milling Co.

Oklahoma.

Rock Island Charges \$12.50 Per Year.

Anadarko, Okla.—We use the Rock Island ground for our elevator and it charges us \$12.50 per year. Have not raised our rent for several years.—Mills Bros.

M. K. & T. R. R. Has a Grasping Greed.

Adair, Okla.—Our ground rental was raised by the M. K. & T. R. R. last year (1921) from \$12.00 per year on a strip of land 90x300 ft. to \$20.00, and it took more than half the ground away from us. This is the only raise we have experienced, but we have only been in operation two years.—Mayes Co. Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Wisconsin.

Sold All Elevators on Railroad Ground.

Portage, Wis.—We sold all of our elevators located on railroad company's ground.—I. W. York & Co.

Soo Line Collects \$15 Per Year.

Emerald, Wis.—We occupy about 120 ft. of trackage on the Soo Line, for which we pay \$15.00 per year rental.—Farmers Exchange.

Expect Reduction in Ground Rent.

Eau Claire, Wis.—We are paying \$10.00 per year rental to the C. M. & St. P. for a very small strip of land. The surveyors have been over the ground just recently and think the rental will be reduced.—Eau Claire Elevator Co.

Pays C. & N.-W. Ry. \$10 Per Year.

Bristol, Wis.—The rental for our leased land on the C. & N.-W. Ry. Co.'s grounds is only \$10.00 per year. Part of our buildings are on our own ground and part on Ry. grounds.—C. B. Gaines' Sons & Co.

Soo Collects \$10 Per Year.

Grantsburg, Wis.—We have no trouble with the railroads about right of way. Here at the mill we own our own building site and pay no rent to the N. P. R. R. Co. but up at Webster on the Soo Road, we pay \$10.00 per year rental for our warehouse site.—Hickerson Roller Mill Co., by J. W. Wagman.

Rent Doubled by C. & N.-W. Ry.

Hortonville, Wis.—I am located on the C. & N.-W. and am paying \$20.00 yearly rent on what ground I occupy. I think the amount is reasonable. The Ry. Co. has not of late asked for more. About 4 years ago they raised the rental from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per year, but if the railroad should ask another advance I would oppose it, for it benefits largely from our shipments.—Peter Olk.

Wyoming.

The C. & N.-W. R. R. Wants More Rent.

Douglas, Wyo.—We are on the right-of-way of the C. & N.-W. Railroad. Our first rental for our warehouse location was \$12.00 per year—that was a few years ago. Now we are paying \$105.00 per year. We also have a vacant lot adjoining our warehouse on the same right of way that we are now paying \$12.00 per year for the purpose of assembling implements. Recently the R. R. Co. had a representative here who told us that when our lease expires the rental on this vacant lot will be \$100.00 per year. The company certainly does not appreciate that our being on its right-of-way brings it business. The C. B. & Q. also passes thru our town.—Grain and Storage Co.

Seeds

PORTLAND, ME.—A. Whitney, seedsman, died recently, at the age of 89 years.

HARRISBURG, PA.—A receiver has been appointed for the Holmes Seed Co.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Faris Seed Co. has placed in operation a plant for grinding feed.

ALPENA, MICH.—The Rogers Bros. Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$375,000 to \$500,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—R. W. Pommer is the new chairman of the seed com'te of the Merchants Exchange.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—The elevator of the Pedigreed Seed Co. has been leased to the H. P. Schmidt Milling Co.

MECHANICSBURG, O.—E. H. Pershing, formerly of Logansport, Ind., is now sales manager for the Wing Seed Co.

OMAHA, NEB.—Harry Sunfield, formerly with the Marlow Seed Co., at Wichita, Kan., is now with the Nebraska Seed Co.

PROVO, UTAH.—The Carpenter Seed Co. is reported by Receiver Elmer Jacobson to have \$41,000 liabilities and \$21,000 assets.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Belt Seed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$300,000; incorporators, William, H. G. and Donald K. Belt and Clifton S. Brown.

A CARLOAD of flaxseed was imported from Canada by a Minneapolis crusher recently. The price paid was equal to that of the best domestic seed.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The seed business of the Woodruff-Boyce Seed Co. has been taken over by A. Woodruff, while A. J. Boyce takes the greenhouses.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Jacot, formerly with Garfield Williamson, has engaged in the seed importing and exporting business on his own account.

SEED CORN from Iowa is to be shipped to Armenia and Palestine for planting there, according to an announcement of the chairman of the Near East Relief.

PARIS, KY.—Brent & Co., have been incorporated and on Jan. 1 took over the business of Chas. S. Brent & Bro. No change was made in the ownership or management.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—W. E. Kimbrough, formerly a stockholder in the Kimbrough-Mitchell Seed Co., has bought the business of that firm and will operate it as the Kimbrough Seed Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Piedmont Seed Co. has been organized with capital stock of \$75,000 to handle seeds. J. A. Norris is pres., J. B. Medlock, vice-pres., and R. A. Deacon, sec'y-treas.

HAMILTON, MONT.—The Western Seed Co. incorporated to grow and handle field seeds. Capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators, M. M. Walker and A. R. Craft, Hamilton, and Geo. E. Foster, Eau Claire, Wis.

DELTA, UTAH.—Seed cleaning plants have been built here by the Western Seed Growers Marketing Co., and by the J. G. Peppard Seed Co., of Kansas City. The plants will be used principally in handling alfalfa seed.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—A change in the control of the Grand Junction Seed Co. has resulted in the election of A. R. Ward, pres., and R. B. Dessert, sec'y. Mr. Ward was formerly with the Oshkosh Seed Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The com'te of arbitration on grass and field seeds, appointed by the Chicago Board of Trade, consists of the following members: George A. Wegener, Wm. Nash, F. E. Winans, A. L. Somers, T. M. Hunter, J. E. Brennan and Alex. Moore. The com'te on flaxseed and other inspection is composed of Joseph W. Badenoch, Henry A. Rumsey and George A. Wegener.

A DEVICE representing a shield in outline, above which there appears the design of a balance, has been registered as trade mark No. 154,241 for use with Exchange Brand Seeds by the Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

OFFICERS elected by the New England Seedsmen's League at its recent meeting in Boston include the following: W. S. Pino, Providence, R. I., pres.; Peter Dewar, Boston, vice-pres.; Peter M. Miller, Boston, sec'y-treas.

MADISON, WIS.—The Direct Supply Co. has been incorporated to do a brokerage business in field seeds and staple foods. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the incorporators are John Hirsig, Herron A. Hirsig and Anna L. Hirsig.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Southern Seed Co. and the Southern Seed & Supply Co. have been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by Ralph Boyle, Virgil Clark and Ernest Langford, to buy the business of Dawson & Co. for \$10,000.

GUYTON, GA.—J. W. Brittingham has been arrested, charged with advertising field seeds and failing to fill orders accompanied by cash in payment for the goods. He is alleged to have advertised in the bulletin of the state bureau of markets, and the bureau is expected to be active in prosecuting him.

COVINGTON, TENN.—Moore & Shoaf desire to purchase and install in their plant a machine for cleaning lespedeza seed. They are threshing lespedeza hay, recovering the seed, but the machines made for cleaning pan caught seed will not clean the threshed seed satisfactorily, as it leaves fine stems and does not sack the seeds that are hulled.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Grain Sampling and Seed Inspection Dep't of the Board of Trade in 1921 sampled the following seeds: flaxseed received by lake, 433,451 bus.; flaxseed in bags, 116,072; cars of flaxseed, bulk, 286; bags of flaxseed, 986; cars of bulk seed, 24; cars of bulk peas, 13; bags of peanuts, 250; bags of peas, 865; bags of beans, 730.

FOR PLANTING next spring, Marquis (Minn. No. 470) is being recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station, and for next fall planting, Minturki (Minn. No. 1507) is recommended. The latter is a winter wheat, developed at the station by crossing a hardy Russian wheat known as Odessa with Turkey wheat. Early maturing oats recommended are Sixty Day (Minn. No. 674) or Iowa 103; medium maturing varieties, Victory, Ascension No. 514, Minto (Minn. No. 572), and Improved Ligowa (Minn. No. 281).

From the Seed Trade.

Clover Farmer's Best Friend.

Toledo, O.—Clover seed has been the farmer's best friend. Quickest and most money. Farmers' ass'n advise increasing clover acreage at the expense of corn. This means a big spring demand and a probable sweeping of bins, as stocks are light everywhere. Government report of crop fully 200,000 bags short of last year. A tense situation.—Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.

Forty Bus. Corn for 1 Bu. Clover.

Gibson City, Ill.—The field seed business is in the same position as all other lines of business in the corn belt; there is a disposition to buy seed but the power to buy is lacking. At the present prices it requires 40 bus. of corn to buy 1 bu. of clover seed. Sales of clover seed are small in consequence, but we trust farmers will find some way to buy later in the season.—Noble Bros.

Clover Ruling Firm.

Toledo, O.—Clover market has ruled firm the past week. While outside trade has been light, at the same time on any sign of weakness buying orders have appeared. Stock here is firmly held. Some prime has been shipped out this week, part of it going to Canada. Inquiries for samples and prices are increasing daily and shipping demand should soon increase. Some dealers hesitate about paying present prices until they are sure of how much the farmer will buy.—C. A. King & Co.

Flaxseed May Be Scarce.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It may be surprising to review the supplies of flaxseed Jan. 1, when Duluth, Minneapolis and Ft. William had only 1,252,000 bus., as compared with 3,400,000 in the same positions last year. Well posted men in Minneapolis estimate that over 75% of the U. S. crop has been marketed. At the present price of Argentine flaxseed, the large mills at Buffalo and Toledo will be inclined to draw their spring and summer requirements from Canada and Duluth, reducing still further the supplies available for western mills. We are inclined to believe the Argentine crop will be much smaller than at first estimated, and if Europe can use 50,000,000 bus., as it did last year, the U. S. crusher will have to fight for his share.—Archer-Daniels Linseed Co.

Toledo Clover Stocks Light.

Toledo, O.—Toledo stock of clover seed not enough to keep one house busy. If don't improve we can't expect any accumulation here. We figure bulk of stocks here carry a hedge and must come off as the stuff goes out. Will it start soon to go out? More or less stocks outside carry a hedge here also, but know of a few who are standing pat. In face of sick grain markets the market here is behaving very well from a bull standpoint. May be a bitter pill for the farmer to take if prices climb much higher and his other products don't improve. Remains to be seen if he pays the price regardless of conditions on the theory he has got to have it. The government recommends that he sow freely and plant less of other stuff.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Expect Large Imports of Clover Seed.

Toledo, O.—Supplies are a known quantity. Demand to date has been good. February sometimes sees a lull. Fairly large arrivals of clover from Europe are expected during the next few weeks. The exchange rate is an incentive to European seedmen to dispose of surplus seed produced in France, Italy and other continental countries. Foreigners like the American dollar on the present basis, and may be expected to unload all they can. In the years of 1920, 1918 and 1916 receipts here during February were the largest of the season. March also is noted for large receipts as well as heavy shipments. During last season and the two previous years the heaviest shipments were in March. During 1917 and 1918 shipments were greater in February. Receipts this week 803 bags, shipments 475. New York reports imports 503 sacks.—Southworth & Co.

Foreign Seed Situation.

A recent review of the foreign seed situation by David Allester, Ltd., London, states that England has a half crop of red clover and has already purchased freely in Chili, but will have to import a fair quantity from other sources. The French crop in 1921 was almost a complete failure. Italy estimates her crop at one-third normal, but importations will not be required, and if she is disposed to export further, France is her natural outlet. Germany has an average crop of good quality, but has already exported more than she can afford and will have to replace from her eastern neighbors. Bohemia has a good crop, both in quality and quantity, but it is thought Central and Eastern Europe will absorb any surplus. The area included in the former kingdom of Hungary has a good acreage, but the crop was below the average and probably not more than enough for requirements. Russia will be a big buyer.

As to America, the review expresses the belief that we will have to import red clover, altho not to a great extent. Both the United States and Canada are expected to send some seed to England, which will have to be replaced.

World Clover Seed Situation.

Chicago, Ill.—It appears to us now that of good seed an actual shortage of red clover may develop before spring seeding is over.

America has produced many thousands of bags less than last season, when, including important importations, there was very little carried over.

The large producing states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, as well as Iowa and Minnesota, are all short of last year. The far west came forward with a fair amount—somewhat more, possibly, than last year. It has practically all moved. Farmers everywhere have been free sellers. They needed the ready money.

England has raised some seed, but probably none of it will reach our shores. She will very

likely need all she produced and more besides. France is usually a large producer and exporter. Her crop this season is a short one. America has been a good customer the past few years, but this year the supplies are not there.

Central Europe, in various sections, has some seed, but quality of much of it is undesirable. The prices of it, through improved exchange, recently, have been steadily advancing.

Reliable reports from Italy indicate a crop below normal, with probably some surplus available for export to the highest bidder.

Much is talked and written of the farmer's inability, at present, to purchase many things. Will he buy his seed if his plan of farming calls for it? We think he will.—The Albert Dickinson Co.

Oklahoma Seed Law Sustained.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 20, 1921, reversed the decision of the District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma in the suit by D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., against John A. Whitehurst, pres. of the State Board of Agriculture, for an injunction restraining the enforcement of the Oklahoma Seed Law.

Appellee, D. M. Ferry & Co., claiming to have complied with the law, caused a stamp to be affixed to packages of truck and garden seeds sold by it and in the possession of merchants in Oklahoma, which read as follows: "One per cent viable, tested since July 1, 1919, 99½% pure." Appellants, deeming this tag or label a violation of the law, took measures to prevent the sale of the truck and garden seeds so labeled. Whereupon appellee brought this suit to restrain appellants from interfering with the sale thereof. The trial court granted a perpetual injunction against appellants upon the condition that appellee should tag or label its truck and garden seeds as follows: "Germination, 10%. Tested July, 1919, or any other specific month as the fact may be, 99½% Pure." Appellee accepted the condition, and a decree was entered in its favor, from which appellants have appealed.

Section 4, c 138, Session Laws of Oklahoma 1919, provides as follows:

Section 4. Every lot of beans, lettuce, radish, cabbage, watermelon, cantaloupe, and other garden and truck seeds, which are sold, offered or exposed for sale, when in bulk, package or other container, shall have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container of such seed, a plainly written or printed, in not less than 18-point type, tag or label in the English language, stating:

"(d) Approximate percentage of germination of such garden and truck seed together with the month and year said seed was tested."

The Circuit Court held: The only point presented by the appeal is as to whether the word "approximate" in subdivision (d) above mentioned allows the appellee to specify 1 per cent or 10 per cent as the approximate percentage of germination. The trial court was correct in so far as it ruled that the month and year must be positively stated in the tag or label, and that the tag or label used by appellee was in this respect not in conformity to the requirements of the statute, but we think it erred when it decided that the statement of "germination 10 per cent" was a compliance with the statute in so far as it requires the approximate percentage of germination to be stated. In this connection we may say that the word "viable," used in the label of appellee, has the same meaning as the word "germination," used in the statute, but manifestly would not so plainly convey the information intended to the ordinary purchaser as the word "germination," and as the statute uses the latter word, the tag or label must also use it. There is evidence in the record showing that appellee claimed its seed would run 80 or 90 per cent as to germination, but that it would not label its seed with any statement that implied a guaranty as to germination. This is the real reason back of appellee's refusal to label its seed as the law requires. It does not want to guarantee its seed as to germination. The law does not require any such guaranty, and therefore uses the word "approximate" or in effect a reasonable margin above or below the actual test percentage of germination. In addition to the admission of appellee as to the actual percentage of germination of its seed, we are of the opinion that we may judicially know that a percentage as low as 1 per cent or 10 per cent is not the approximate percentage of germination of appellee's seed. No dealer would offer seed for sale with such a low percentage of germination if he expected the purchaser to rely upon the statement.—276 Fed. 18.

For a Federal Seed Law.

A bill has been introduced in congress by Representative Williamson of South Dakota to require dealers handling alfalfa and red clover seed in interstate commerce to maintain adequate stock records of such seed bought, sold or shipped in such a manner as to identify seed as to origin of growth, and to label or tag each package or parcel of ten pounds or more of seed to show the variety of strain, if known, lot number and state in which grown. Where seed is imported it should be marked to show this fact.

Growers or local buyers of alfalfa or red clover would also be required, on request of purchaser, to certify as to variety or strain (if known), and locality of production.

The Sec'y of Agriculture would be authorized to prescribe regulations as to the keeping of records, labeling and certification. Records of dealers would be open to inspection of representatives of the Dep't.

Violations of the law would be punishable by fine of \$100 to \$2,000.

No Discrimination in Furnishing Cars.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently in 64 I. C. C. Reports, page 730, given a ruling on car distribution that protects the regular dealer with ample storage in his rights to a greater number of cars than his competitor who has less grain on hand ready for shipment. The decision of the Commission, in *Farmers Grain Co. v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.*, follows in full:

Complainant, a corporation owning and operating a grain elevator at Prairie Home, Neb., alleges that defendant unjustly discriminated against it and unduly preferred its competitor, the Prairie Home Co-operative Ass'n, in the distribution of empty cars available for grain loading at Prairie Home, during August and September, 1920. We are asked to award damages and to prescribe for the future just and reasonable rules and regulations governing the distribution of empty cars for grain loading.

The facts were stipulated and are as follows: Prairie Home is a local station on defendant's line, 47 miles west of Omaha, Neb. The capacity of complainant's elevator is approximately 5,000 bus., while that of its competitor is approximately 14,000 bus. During the period in question, August 2 to September 21, inclusive, complainant constantly had in its elevator ready for shipment, approximately 5,000 bus. of grain and an additional 5,000 bus. of grain in the country adjacent to Prairie Home. Its competitor had constantly in its elevator, ready for shipment, during this period, approximately 10,000 bus. of grain. For two years prior to Aug. 1, complainant shipped as many cars of grain as did its competitor. Complainant therefore requested that defendant supply it with one-half and more of all the grain cars which might be available for distribution at Prairie Home between Aug. 2 and Sept. 21, but defendant, out of a total of 12 cars available, furnished the complainant with 4 cars and its competitor with 8 cars.

The defendant's rules governing the distribution of cars for grain loading in force during this period provided, in substance, that the quantity of grain on hand tendered for rail shipment and conveniently located for prompt loading should be used as a basis for apportioning the available supply of empty cars. This rule grew out of, or was based upon, our decisions in *Farmers Elevator Co. v. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.*, 47 I. C. C. 475, and *Tanner & Co. v. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.*, 53 I. C. C. 401, and is not attacked herein.

Defendant distributed the available empty cars between the two competing shippers, based on the amount of grain each had in its elevator. Complainant contends that because defendant did not take into consideration the 5,000 bus. of grain in the country adjacent to Prairie Home in distributing the available empty cars, it has been unjustly discriminated against. We do not sustain this contention.

It appears from the exhibits filed of record that in July, 1920, the Nebraska State Railway Commission, by letter addressed to the defendant's agent at Prairie Home, held that the actual amount of grain on hand in the elevator and ready for shipment is the sole basis for distribution of grain cars as between elevators. This ruling was based upon our finding in the *Farmers Elevator Case*, supra.

We find that defendant did not unjustly discriminate against complainant in the distribution of empty cars for grain loading from August 2 to September 21, 1920, inclusive. The complaint will be dismissed.

Grain Carriers

THE Illinois Central Railroad Co. has placed an order for 2,100 all steel freight cars.

SHIPPING on the Great Lakes decreased nearly 40,000,000 net tons in 1921 as compared with the average of the 6 preceding years.

CONFERENCES on wage questions are being held in Indianapolis between officials of the Big Four and representatives of the employees.

LEGISLATION tending to increase the authority of the Railroad Labor Board is opposed by Walker D. Hines, former director general of railroads.

CONTRACTS have been let by the C. B. & Q., the Pere Marquette and the Pacific Fruit Express for new passenger, automobile and refrigerator cars.

RAILROADS must earn 9% if they are to meet the needs of the country for the next few years, in the opinion of Daniel Willard, pres. of the B. & O.

SHOPMEN in the shops of all Canadian railways have voted by mail by a small majority to accept the 12½% wage cut which became effective last July.

A RESOLUTION of protest against the adoption of the Borah bill exempting coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls was adopted recently by the Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n.

THE TARIFF of the Chicago Great Western naming a rate one-half cent less on export grain than on domestic grain, Missouri River to Chicago, was cancelled, effective at the close of business, Jan. 19.

LAKE SHIPPING decreased in 1921 nearly 40,000,000 tons from the average of the 6 preceding years, according to the annual report of the Lake Carriers Ass'n, and the outlook for the coming year is problematical.

DUTCH steamship operators and firms interested in foreign trade have agreed unanimously to adopt the 1921 Hague bills of lading rules. These rules were passed by the International Law Ass'n at The Hague last September.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Two grain carriers dragged their anchors and were slightly damaged when a gale destroyed the breakwater in the harbor recently. Railroad tracks leading to the government grain elevator were also washed away.

A CONFERENCE was held in New York recently between representatives of railroad employees and officials of 52 roads in the region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, to consider proposals of the carriers to reduce wages of employees.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A repeal of the Adamson Act was recommended by John A. Topping, representing the independent steel interests, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Jan. 21, if the law is found to be burdensome to the carrier.

A REDUCTION in the freight rates on alfalfa seed from the Delta district of Utah to the east is expected as one result of the recent purchase of the Salt Lake Route from the L. A. & S. L. Ry. by the Union Pacific. The reduction is expected to be 21c per cwt.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Great Lakes Transit Corporation has leased the Lehigh Valley docks and warehouses. Lake Michigan service will be resumed by the Corporation next April, and the boats will carry bulk and package freight to Buffalo, connecting with rail lines to New York.

FEB. 9 has been set aside by the Interstate Commerce Commission for hearing argument on grain, flour and agricultural products, in the rate reduction case, No. 13293. Testimony of the public and shippers as to general aspects of the case will be heard Jan. 30 to Feb. 4.

FOREIGN CARS idle because of business conditions totaled 646,673 on Jan. 8, compared with 618,675 on Jan. 1. This is approximately 28,000 more idle cars than have been reported in the last 4 or 5 years, the former high mark having been reached April 8, 1921, with a total of 618,000.

A CONFERENCE between New York Central officials and representatives of the employees held at Buffalo recently failed to reach an agreement on wage questions. The men claimed afterward that they proposed a reduction of 21% for shop men, dispatchers and oilers. Officials of the company would not comment on this claim.

FREIGHT RATES charged by electric railroads and short line steam railroads in Illinois for intrastate traffic must be increased to conform with interstate rates on the same products, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered Jan. 18. The Commission held that lower rates on intrastate traffic constitute discrimination against interstate traffic.

SALE of the Coal Railway Division of the C. & E. I. was made recently. Edmund P. Kelley, a Chicago attorney, who represented bondholders who have the road's securities to the amount of \$5,500,000, purchased the line for \$15,000. This is the Indiana railroad whose suspension of operations was reported on page 39 of the Journal for Jan. 10.

INVESTIGATION of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau was begun Jan. 18 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The inquiry is to examine the organization, management and control of the Bureau, the purpose for which it was organized, its duties, and whether its operation in any manner restricts competition. The investigation was ordered by congress.

A PROVISIONAL agreement was reached Jan. 16 by railway executives and officers of the four railroad brotherhoods at a meeting in Washington to submit wage and working questions affecting train service employees to regional conferences for adjustment, without appeal to the Labor Board. If the unions ratify their officers' action, the first regional conferences will be held Feb. 10.

TARIFFS providing for reduced proportional rates from Chicago and Ohio and Mississippi River points were suspended Jan. 18 until June 15 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The tariffs proposed to make the rates to Gulf ports, including New Orleans, Pensacola and South Atlantic ports applicable also to shipside for transshipment via the Panama Canal to Pacific Coast points in the United States and British Columbia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—George F. Powell, pres., and Nat L. Moffitt have been appointed as delegates to represent the St. Louis Merchants Exchange at the conference with representatives of steamship lines operating Shipping Board vessels to be held in New Orleans, Jan. 25 to 27. The object of the conference is to bring the various interests together for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding of all problems in which they are mutually concerned.

A NEW freight routing plan is being given a trial by the Chicago & Northwestern. Cars, both loaded and empty, having the same destination, are grouped together at originating points. When these blocks of cars pass thru intermediate terminals, and when additional cars are picked up en route, the same grouping is adhered to. The effect desired is a reduction of switching at large and congested terminals in order that the movement and delivery of freight may be expedited.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—All of the 23 grain boats that were blown ashore from their moorings among the winter storage fleet at the outer breakwater by a gale in December have been floated. Many of the boats were jammed together and it was necessary to lighter the grain from most of them before they could be moved. The total damage to steamers is estimated at \$1,000,000, but, except for one boat

that took fire, the only damage to grain was by wetting. The grain was placed in elevators for conditioning and all of the damaged boats have been docked here or at other ports for repairs.

NOVEMBER net operating income of 200 Class 1 railroads was \$65,965,382, according to reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was at the annual rate of 3.8% on the property investment, and \$39,488,000 less than the October income, when the rate of return was equivalent to 5.4% annually. In the first 11 months of 1921, the net operating income was \$561,411,608, or at the annual rate of 3.3% on the tentative valuation used by the Commission for rate making purposes.

CANADIAN railroads were directed recently by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners to file tariffs on or before Feb. 1 showing a change of 1c per cwt. for the stop over privilege for all grain stored, milled, malted or otherwise treated in transit, the privilege to be granted for all grain produced in Canada, subject to a reasonable charge for out of line hauls. Several hearings were held, growing out of protest against the carriers' proposal to increase the charge from 1c to 2c.

A BILL recently introduced in the senate provides that one member of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be appointed from each of the following sections of the country: New England States, North Atlantic States, South Atlantic States, Gulf States, Central Southern States, Great Lakes States, Central West and Southwestern States, Northwestern States, Pacific Coast States, Central Interior States, and the United States at large. Not more than one commissioner might be appointed from any one state.

AN EXTENSION of time for filing suits on claims already filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission is provided in an amendment to section 206, paragraph a, of the Transportation Act, considered by the House Committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Jan. 11. The Commission is behind with its work and the amendment will protect claimants against its delay. The section limits claimants to 2 years from the passage of the Act for starting suit against the Director-General. The amendment will give shippers a year from the date the Commission makes its award. Senator Cummins is in favor of it.

THE INTERSTATE Commerce Commission on Jan. 24 authorized increased rates on grain and grain products moving from Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, via Memphis, to Carolina territory. Deciding that the proposed schedules were justifiable, the commission vacated its recent order suspending them and authorized the carriers to put the new rates into effect Jan. 29. The average increase from Memphis was estimated to be about 6 cents per hundred pounds, but some changes in grain rates from Ohio and Missouri river points to the Carolinas will result in reductions from present schedules.

AN ORDER issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 8 directs carriers to abstain from maintaining regulations and practices providing for absorption of the switching and unloading charges of the Galveston Wharf Co. and the Southern Pacific Terminal Co., at Galveston, Tex., on grain, wheat, flour, bran, and malt, in carloads, from Minneapolis, Minn., for export, in amounts differing from those absorbed by them on like traffic from Missouri River gateways and from points in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. The decision was on the complaint of the Galveston Commercial Ass'n on practices applying on grain moved under tariffs of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Chicago Great Western and their connections.

A HEARING was held at Chicago, Jan. 10, before Examiner Keeler of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co. v. Fox & Illinois Union Ry. for joint rates on grain from

elevators on that line, the Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria and the E., J. & E. to South Chicago. On account of the refusal of the E., J. & E. to join in thru rates it is costing 2½c per 100 more than over the C., B. & Q. The objection of the E., J. & E. is that it has no elevators on its line in the Chicago district and the absorption of switching always involved would exceed its division of the joint rate, and alleges all the shippers really want is the E., J. & E. box cars in times of shortage, the other 2 roads having none of their own.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A new code of working rules for railroad clerks, supplanting the national agreements, will be made effective Feb. 1 under a decision given out Jan. 22 by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board. It will apply to 300,000 workers, including station agents, and the authorization of "split tricks" will make it possible to reopen many small stations, as by allowing the agent time off duty his work can be spread over 12 hours without overtime pay. Another new rule provides that time and one-half for overtime shall not be paid until after 9 hours. The railroad management representation on the Board dissented because the new rules do not put them back where they were before the government interfered with management, under the Adamson Act.

Indiana Dealers Hold Enthusiastic Meeting.

[Continued from Page 116.]

The dealers were guests of the Ass'n, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and Indianapolis grain merchants at Keith's Vaudeville Theater on Tuesday evening. Of course it was most enjoyable.

Officials of other ass'ns who came were J. W. McCord, Columbus, O., sec'y of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, and W. K. Vandiver, Toledo, O., transportation commissioner Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

Notwithstanding the opposition of Jack Frost, the registration reached a total of 280. C. B. Sinex of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. again presided at the registration desk, and his company furnished identification badges.

Bert Boyd furnished musical entertainment for the visitors. That is, Bert provided the apparatus to catch and interpret the radio waves emanating from a concert in New York City and sent broadcast by wireless telephone.

Lew Hill Grain Co. kept open house for the dealers, serving all who came an excellent luncheon compounded of those ingredients which long have delighted the *genus homo*. And besides, there was bottled beverage of several varieties (all within the limits set by Volsteadism).

Indiana shippers present included Robt. Alexander, Lafayette; C. A. Ashpaugh, Frankfort; N. Busenbark, Crawfordsville; J. J. Batchelor, Sharpville; Alex S. Cory, Lebanon; E. E. Cornthwaite, Cicero; H. C. Clark, Centerton; Raymond Caca, Noblesville; A. B. Cohee, Frankfort; H. H. Deam, Bluffton; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; W. B. Foresman, Lafayette; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch; Edwin Haak, Kokomo; Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington; J. S. Hazelrigg, Cambridge City; Chas. Hankins, Markleville; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; C. C. Jackson, Galveston; H. H. King, Arcadia; H. A. Lawson, Shelbyville; Cloyd Loughry, Monticello; W. M. Moore, Covington; P. W. Millikin, Messick; D. C. Moore, Waynetown; C. E. Northlane, Union City; Herman Rothenberger, Jefferson; A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville; George P. Shoemaker, Greensburg; A. D. Shirley, Dunkirk; H. C. Searce, Mooresville; J. H. Shine, New Albany; D. P. Simison, Romney; E. K. Sowash, Middletown; J. D. Sale, Bluffton; A. C. Stephenson, Cyclone; Bennett Taylor, Lafayette; Hal Thompson, Kokomo; F. L. Wasmuth, Huntington; H. E. Waltz, New Palestine.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Texarkana, Ark.—Steps will be taken immediately to clear away the debris and proceed with erection on a new plant for the Fouke Grain Co. The old plant burned recently.

CALIFORNIA

Walnut Creek, Cal.—The Walnut Creek Grain Co. has finished the construction work on its new warehouse.

Manteca, Cal.—S. A. Paul, Palo Alto, has purchased half interest in the Manteca Seed & Grain Co. from A. S. Bomberger.

Santa Ana, Cal.—The Orange County Farm Bureau is planning to build a terminal elvtr. either at San Pedro or Newport harbor.

Stockton, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Co. which has extensive milling interests in California and the Northwest, plans improvements costing \$3,500,000.

Milpitas, Cal.—Fire destroyed one of the warehouses of William Osterman Co. and caused damages amounting to \$10,000. Building is valued at \$7,500 and grain, hay and machinery contents at \$2,500, largely covered by insurance.

CANADA

Gadsby, Alta.—Mail addressed to Agt., Austin Grain Co., has been returned marked "not here."

Goderich, Ont.—The contract for the addition to double the handling capacity of the Goderich Elvtr. & Transit Co. has been let to J. H. Tromanhauser.

Montreal, Que.—The construction of an elvtr. which when complete may be the largest in the world, is scheduled to begin in the spring, to be located on the deep water front at Maissonneuve.

Toronto, Ont.—At the annual meeting of the grain, flour, malt, and hop section of the board of trade, held Dec. 27, the following were elected for 1922: Chairman, A. E. McCuaig; Vice-chairman, D. Plewes; Sec'y-treas., F. D. Tolchard.

Vancouver, B. C.—No terminal elvtr. will be erected at Vancouver by the United Grain Growers Co., according to C. Rice Jones, who states that rumors to contrary have no foundation. It is the company's intention to ship to Fort William, Ont.

Edmonton, Alta.—The attorney general of Alberta is instituting inquiry into the affairs of the Ross Alger Co., Ltd. Apparently, a number of farmers lost money thru the operations of this company and the investigation is expected to fix the responsibility.

Montreal, Que.—Plans are being prepared by John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., for an extension of one million bus. to Grand Trunk Elvtr. B. here, with shipping galleries, car dumper and other working facilities. Geo. Holtby is supt. and I am mgr.—C. J. Smith, Montreal Warehousing Co.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Plans have been drawn and bids will be asked for shortly, so that work may start on the erection of 40 additional tanks for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Its present capacity is five and one quarter million bushels so when the new tanks are complete the elvtr. will have a total of 6,750,000 bus. capacity. When the 40 are complete, there will still be accommodation for 60 more.

Montreal, Que.—As a result of the defeat of the Meighen administration, the present board of harbor commissioners has resigned. Brigadier General E. A. Labelle, vice-pres. and managing director of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was one and the other was Farquhar Robertson. W. G. Ross, was pres. of the board until late in November when he became a political candidate on behalf of the defeated government.

Winnipeg, Man.—James Stewart, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board in 1919, was elected pres. of the Maple Leaf Mfg. Co. of Canada. He succeeds the late Sir Douglas Cameron. J. S. Barker, a director for some years, succeeds the late Hedley Shaw as vice-pres. and Lorne Cameron was elected a director.

Montreal, Que.—At a special meeting on Jan. 5, the Corn Exchange advanced its fees from \$10 to \$20 per member annually. Members adopted a resolution that the steamship companies were at a disadvantage when loading, due to strict adherence of the rules of the British Board of Trade. They asked, that if necessary, a modification should be made so that Montreal will have equal advantages in trade with other ports.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Sunset Mfg. & Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Mail addressed to the company has been returned unclaimed.

Akron, Colo.—Mail addressed to G. C. & R. W. Miller, who sold their elvtr. to the Mullen interests of Denver last fall, has been returned marked "Moved, left no address."

Hudson, Colo.—Suit has been started against Louis Bosky, Henry Bosky, Jr., and Harvey Whitmore, by the Hudson Farmers Elvtr. Co. to collect promissory notes which were given in 1918 for stock in the elvtr. company.

Craig, Colo.—The R. H. Howard Elvtr. recently purchased by the Craig Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. was resold Jan. 13 to the Yampa Valley Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Steamboat Springs. The Craig Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. who lost their entire plant by fire Nov. 19 are rebuilding and expect to be ready to receive grain Feb. 1. Their mill will be in operation Mar. 1.—E. C. Johnson, mgr. Craig Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

IDAHO

Rigby, Ida.—John Kinghorn of Bybee, three miles west of here, died at his residence Jan. 11. For several years past he has been manager of the Midland Elvtr. here.

Hazleton, Ida.—The Farmers Grain & Mfg. Co. has bonded all its elvtrs. and warehouses and now can receive and store wheat according to laws of the state. Negotiable warehouse receipts are issued for all grain placed in storage.

Montpelier, Ida.—On Jan. 9, the elvtr. owned by the Miles Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. and leased by Globe Grain & Mfg. Co. met with a peculiar accident. One of the bins which was full of grain was just tapped for loading the contents into a car, when one corner burst open and permitted thousands of bushels of wheat to pour on the ground. In a short time a pile the size of a small house was heaped against the wall. The loss to the Globe Grain & Mfg. Co. amounts to about 1,000 lbs. as most of the grain was salvaged, but the damage to the structure falls on the Miles Mfg. & Grain Co., and amounts to about \$3,000. The elvtr. has seven bins, five of which are 5,000-bu. capacity and two of half that amount. Steps are being taken to have the bin repaired immediately and all bins reinforced to a greater extent.

ILLINOIS

Cropsey, Ill.—The Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co. has a new mgr.

Weldon, Ill.—H. H. Roseman was elected mgr. of the Weldon Grain Co.

Pana, Ill.—Mail addressed to M. R. Corbett is returned marked "removed."

Plymouth, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now managed by Tom Atyeo.

Mansfield, Ill.—M. C. Simpson, of Mendota, is now mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. here.

Atkinson, Ill.—Mail addressed to R. P. McCauley has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Monmouth, Ill.—The Sawers Grain Co., Chicago, has purchased the local office of E. Lowitz & Co.

Ponemah, Ill.—F. H. Curtis is back on the job at his elvtr. after being in the hospital a month.

Macomb, Ill.—E. Lowitz & Co.'s office here has been taken over by the Sawers Grain Co., Chicago.

Arthur, Ill.—Dr. F. C. Phillips has sold his elvtr. to Dr. T. G. Wells. The firm name is Wells Bros.

Walnut, Ill.—Frank Neal, Manlius, is now mgr. of the Walnut Grain Co. here, succeeding I. M. White.

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—Bert Van Weelder has succeeded H. E. Crum as mgr. Farmers Co-operative Co.

Schrodt's Station (Mt. Carmel p. o.), Ill.—Snyder & Baker have succeeded Piel & Baker.—E. R. Snyder.

Amenia (Cisco p. o.), Ill.—Mail addressed to Allerton Estate Elvtr. has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Sullivan, Ill.—A. P. Powers, retired grain dealer, whose elvtr. burned and was never rebuilt, died at his home Jan. 1.

Peoria, Ill.—We have re-opened our Peoria office in the Board of Trade Bldg.—Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hermion, Ill.—R. J. Barnes is now mgr. of the Farmers Grain, Live Stock and Co-op. Ass'n, succeeding A. J. Bjorklund.

Tallmadge (St. Anne p. o.), Ill.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—Bert Van Weelder is now mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Co., succeeding H. E. Crum.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

New Canton, Ill.—The 18,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. of M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, has been completed. P. F. McAllister Co. had the contract.

Deland, Ill.—Earl Bragg has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. to look after his farm interests. Mr. Norris of Sublette will succeed him.

Barclay (Buffalo Hart p. o.), Ill.—The 10,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. of the Barclay Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has been completed. The P. F. McAllister Co. had the contract.

Rockford, Ill.—A Chicago concern is endeavoring to secure a favorable site for the location of a large flour mill and elvtr. here. Stanley McInnis, Chicago, is interested.

Girard, Ill.—Effective Jan. 23, we moved our offices from Donnellson to this place, having purchased the elvtr. here. Our company will be known as the Girard Elvtr. Co.—Shutt & Son.

Sheldon, Ill.—I have succeeded my father, O. G. Smith, in the brokerage business here, but will continue under the old name of O. G. Smith. The change took place Jan. 1.—W. L. Smith.

Belleville, Ill.—Burglars entered the warehouse of the Sehlinger Grain Co. and flour was taken, but the exact amount is not known. Entrance was made thru a chute used in unloading wheat to a bin.

Atkinson, Ill.—The Atkinson Farmers Grain Co. experienced a loss to their engine house by fire on Jan. 10, when a metal smokestack, which had rusted thru, permitted sparks to kindle the roof.

Ladd, Ill.—The Ladd Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting and A. E. Foster, who was formerly mgr. for Armour Grain Co. here, was elected mgr., succeeding Fred Sack, who resigned some time ago.

Roscoe, Ill.—Trial began Jan. 19 at Rockford, Ill., of the suit brot by Geo. Atwood against the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. for damages for the loss of his elvtr. by fire started by a spark from a passing locomotive engine. The plant was burned May 20, 1920.

Plano, Ill.—The new 25,000-bu. elvtr. of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is practically ready for business, and work will now be started on the construction of coal sheds and other buildings. The elvtr. is fireproof, equipped with electric power and wagon and auto air dump. The company began to take in grain Jan. 1. L. C. Sears is mgr.

Hurlburt (Elkhart p. o.), Ill.—The Logan County Circuit Court decided that the Hurlburt Elvtr. Co. has a right to maintain a grain conveyor under the tracks of the Illinois Traction Co. Hughes Diller filed the suit against the traction company.

Good Hope, Ill.—The Good Hope Co-op. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators are C. M. Stiarwalt, Jr., E. C. Pendarvis, J. M. James, W. H. Turney and Ray Spicer. The company purchased an elvtr. here for \$3,750.

Kankakee, Ill.—A jury gave Fred Bertrand judgment for \$2,686.40 against the Bartlett-Frazier Co. on his allegation that the corn and oats he delivered to the elvtr. at Goodrich in 1920 was accompanied with instructions to sell. The defense was that Bertrand never gave orders to sell, and the grain has been held for his account during the decline in the market price.

Ottawa, Ill.—The South Ottawa Co-op. Grain & Sup. Co. has temporarily suspended business while an audit is being taken of the books, and inventory is taken. A stockholders' meeting was held Jan. 18 to take such action as may be deemed best for the company. The company was organized about three years ago with J. J. Horning, pres., Ed F. Pack, sec'y., and A. G. Zenor, mgr.

Mt. Auburn, Ill.—The office of Hight & Cline was entered by burglars Jan. 14, who badly demolished the front of the safe, broke three windows, and then left empty-handed, as nothing was kept in the safe but books and receipts. These were slightly damaged. They evidently entered the office of the Farmers Grain Co. as the contents of the safe, which was open, had been examined and nothing was taken.

Peoria, Ill.—The Board of Trade held its annual election Jan. 9. G. C. McFadden is pres., E. R. Murphy and G. A. Clark, vice-presidents, W. C. White, treas., John R. Lofgren, sec'y. Directors are F. L. Wood, J. M. Van Nuy, H. H. Dewey, Wm. S. Miles, J. A. Speers, Geo. L. Bowman, L. H. Murray, Louis Mueller, G. A. Peterson and W. T. Cornelison. Com'te on Arbitration, H. A. Miller, Geo. B. Hornish, and J. W. Bryan.

Champaign, Ill.—New members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n are Harry T. Strawn, Jacksonville; Hanover Star Milling Co., Germantown; O. B. Wheeler, Long Point; L. A. Peters & Co., Held (Lacon p. o.); L. A. Recknor, Wenona; R. P. Miner & Co., Inc., Alexis; Lynch Grain Co., Cairo; Chrisman Grain Co., Chrisman; A. B. Curtis, Bushnell; W. H. Smith & Son, Arcola; Farmers Grain Co., Metcalfe; Fred W. Oakwood, Hillery (Danville p. o.); W. H. Westbrook & Son, Paxton; T. G. Wells, Arthur, Ill.

Havana, Ill.—McFadden & Co., operating 16 elvtrs., will dissolve the partnership that has existed for several years between B. H. and G. C. McFadden. The business was established in 1863 by the late H. W. McFadden and since the death of the father the business has been operated by the two sons. G. C. McFadden is located at Peoria, where he is a member of the Grain Exchange, while B. H. McFadden has established a home in Los Angeles. It is for the purpose of dividing their holdings that the change is being made. The Havana office and seven others will be retained by G. C. McFadden, while the other eight will be operated by B. H. McFadden, thru his sons S. B. and E. T. McFadden.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Charles Sincere & Co. have opened an office at the Union Stock Yards, in the Exchange Bldg.

E. D. Dier of E. D. Dier & Co., which recently went into bankruptcy, has been indefinitely suspended from the Board of Trade.

An amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade providing for settlement of defaulted trades was adopted by a vote of 267 to 141.

F. H. Mealiff, mgr. Kensington Elvtr. Co., has moved his office back to the Traders Bldg. He was formerly located in this building for years.

Oscar White's application for reinstatement to membership in the Board of Trade was denied Jan. 13 by the directors. He is under 5 years' suspension.

The Board of Trade Sampling and Seed Inspection Department in 1921, according to Chief James A. Noble, sampled 96,178,000 bus. out of store by vessel and 9,294,989 bus. from private to public elevators.

Carlos H. Thayer, one of the older members of the Board of Trade and connected with the Nach-Wright Grain Co., died recently.

James E. O'Brien, Charles E. Huntting of Chicago and John P. Benkard of New York were elected to membership in the Board of Trade Jan. 17. Two Board of Trade memberships sold on Jan. 14 at \$5,650 each net to buyer, including dues for this year paid.

A. Eichenbaum, Julius Eichenbaum and Wm. Eichenbaum, all of A. Eichenbaum & Sons, are charged with shortweighting of customers for the past 20 years, amounting to \$250,000. The methods used were similar to those applied by T. W. Keelin & Co. who recently pleaded guilty.

Directors of the Board of Trade decided that the annual dues for this year are to be \$150, or the same as last year. Approval was also given the petition for a new clearing house plan, and a ballot will be taken Jan. 27 to consider establishing a clearing house plan such as in vogue at other grain centers.

Members of the Board of Trade voted down the proposed new plan of financing the erection of a new building for the exchange on the present site. The vote against the proposition was 220 while 193 voted for it. Under the plan as proposed, the members would pay a tax of ½ cent for every thousand bushels of grain traded in.

A com'te has been formed known as the Customers' Reclamation Commission of E. W. Wagner & Co. to protect the interests of those who have paid in full for their securities and those who have acquired securities upon margin. Counsel has been retained and accountants will be employed to conduct the accounting necessary to establish each claim.

The Board of Trade has taken an appeal from the ruling of Judge Landis holding that the membership of Wilson F. Henderson is an asset in bankruptcy free from the claims of members of the Board who also are creditors of Lipsey & Co. Hitherto it has been the practice to divide the proceeds of the sale of membership among other members of the exchange, to the exclusion of outside creditors.

The Board of Trade Post of the American Legion has bought all the seats in the Auditorium Theater for the night of Feb. 8, when the show, "A Buck on Leave," will be given. The show comes to Chicago on Feb. 6, and Feb. 8 will be its third performance. The directors of the Board of Trade have given their approval to the use of the name Board of Trade Night for the occasion. The Board of Trade Post, of which H. W. Ewert is commander, will use its profits from the venture in giving aid to injured and dependent soldiers.

J. W. T. Duvel will represent the Department of Agriculture at Chicago in the application of the Future Trading Act to the grain business. Altho the Act does not apply to the Board of Trade, which is protected from interference by an injunction, Mr. Duvel is enjoying the co-operation of the Board, and Pres. McDougal Jan. 17 introduced him to the officials. Dr. Duvel is well posted on grain grades, the standards for which he worked out while in the employ of the department in the Office of Grain Standardization, and is highly esteemed personally by the trade. At present the work of grain exchange supervision is being directed by Attorney Morrill of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Their activity in this direction is likely to be cut short by the Supreme Court at any time, however, as the law is unconstitutional, for the reasons stated by Attorney Henry S. Robbins elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

At a meeting of the newly elected officers the following were appointed for the ensuing year: Com'te on grain, A. Gerstenberg, G. W. Hales, E. D. McDougal, F. G. Winter, R. A. Schuster, James M. Coughlin and J. H. Brooks; com'te on to arrive grain, J. E. Brennan, Frank J. Delany, Wm. N. Eckhardt, E. M. Combs, F. G. Coe, Wm. Simmons and Edward Hymers; com'te on business conduct, Allan M. Clement, S. P. Arnot, J. P. Molloy, F. J. Delany, E. L. Roy, J. P. Griffin, L. F. Gates, R. G. Chandler, C. H. Canby, Edward Andrew, Hiram N. Sager, John A. Bunnell, James A. Patten, B. A. Eckhart, John Hill, Jr., A. J. White, Howard B. Jackson, Jos. F. Jackson, J. J. Bagley, W. S. Dillon, Adolph Kempner, W. L. Gregson, J. E. Bennett, Geo. S. Bridge, Frank L. Carey, Barnett Faroll, Frank J. Delany, Sam Mincer, John E. Brennan, George E. Marcy, Chas. H. Sullivan, R. W. McKinnon, J. C. Murray, Lowell Hoit and J. J. Stream. The com'te of arbitra-

tion consists of Harry C. Schaack, Harry B. Godfrey, Roland McHenry, Walter Metcalfe, William B. Page, Frederick G. Winter, John A. Low, Eugene Schiffin, Otto W. Glenk and Edward P. McKenna.

INDIANA

Orleans, Ind.—The Orleans Mill & Elvtr. Co. filed a preliminary certificate of dissolution.

Knightstown, Ind.—Mail addressed to J. Edward Lewis has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Daleville, Ind.—We hope to do some improving on our plant if the crop conditions will permit. —Shoemaker Grain Co.

Waveland, Ind.—O. S. Stewart, of Smith & Stewart, died at a hospital in Indianapolis, following an operation Jan. 20.

Cassville (Bennetts Switch P. O.), Ind.—J. P. Rauschart expects to change to electric power in the near future.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The firm of Probst & Kassebaum, reported to be out of business, has been succeeded by W. F. Kassebaum.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Mr. Bingham, mgr. of the local office of Thomson & McKinnon, announced that his offices will be moved to the Anthony Hotel about Feb. 1.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles B. Riley, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has been confined to his home thru illness.

Greensburg, Ind.—J. M. Hornung, grain merchant, passed away recently at his home from the effects of bronchial pneumonia.

Markle, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Mardenis Equity Exchange has been sold by the receiver to Howard Payne and M. E. Leavell, for \$5,900.

Vincennes, Ind.—The elvtr. formerly owned by Louis C. Summit is now used for storage room by the Indiana Board & Filler Co.—The Egloff Mfg. Co.

Frankfort, Ind.—We note the report that mail addressed to Pratt & Co. has been returned unclaimed. This report is without foundation.—J. E. Heffner, mgr.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Wm. Harbeck, for 35 years in the grain business here, has retired and sold his interests to the Chatfield Grain Co., prop. of the Pennsylvania Elvtr.

Converse, Ind.—We have taken over the elvtr. formerly owned by the estate of Harry and Margaret Flinn and have converted it into a modern feed mill.—Knox & Kepner.

Camden, Ind.—Fouts Bros. of Deer Creek have leased the old Ray & Rice elvtr. just north of the present elvtr. of this firm in Camden and will use it as a warehouse and cleaning mill.

Lafayette, Ind.—Farmers who have organized and reported to have an option on the Born & Co. elvtr. are also considering the plant of Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. It is expected that they will decide shortly, as their option runs out Feb. 1.

North Manchester, Ind.—The elvtr. formerly owned by the North Manchester Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been opened for business by its new owners, Syler & Syler of Nappanee. Carl Syler and H. L. Syler are firm members and the former will operate the elvtr. here.

Kewanna, Ind.—The elvtr. formerly known as the Starr Elvtr. but used now only as a storehouse, burned Jan. 16 with a loss of \$7,500. Insurance, \$5,000. It is supposed that sparks from a locomotive started the blaze. Jordan & Baird, owners of the other elvtr. here, were the owners.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Floyd Abrams, an employe at Paul Kuhn & Co.'s elvtr., was crushed to death when caught between a belt and flywheel. His body was discovered fast to the belt and the machinery instantly stopped, but he was dead. His mother survives him. He was 24 years old.

Onward, Ind.—The Onward Elvtr. Co. filed a petition asking for a receiver. It is stated that the company owes \$39,800, being considerably more than its assets. For the elvtr. \$9,500 was paid and for improvements to the elvtr. \$16,000. Besides the \$19,200 paid in by farmers on their subscriptions to 170 shares of stock the directors have been indorsing the company's notes and borrowing at the banks. When they refused to continue indorsing its paper the receivership followed.

Indiana grain elvtr. operators whose plants are located on railroad ground or who are required to pay for trackage or upkeep of track will help to promote the cause of reduced rentals and fairer leases by sending full particulars to the editor of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago. Please let us hear from you.

Rushville, Ind.—Fire caused by the explosion of an oil stove in the office of T. H. Reed & Son's elvtr. did \$400 damage on Jan. 16. Frank Farley, who was in the office at the time of the explosion, was painfully burned, but he managed to give alarm in time to save the remainder of the building.

IOWA

Churdan, Ia.—Mr. Evans, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr., has resigned.

Mt. Hamil, Ia.—L. R. Bates is now mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Union.

Belmond, Ia.—Mail addressed to Agt., Quaker Oats Co., is returned undelivered.

Graettinger, Ia.—I am agt. for the Quaker Oats Co. here succeeding W. J. Coen.—W. H. Drake.

Spencer, Ia.—The Sowers Grain Co., Chicago, has taken over the business of E. W. Wagner & Co. here.

Elberon, Ia.—We have re-elected M. L. Bremer mgr.—J. C. Shafer, pres., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Arthur K. Emerich was married Jan. 7. He is representative of the Fraser-Smith Grain Co.

Haverhill, Ia.—Ed Vanderah and Frank Wilken have been employed as managers of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Davenport, Ia.—D. H. Stuhr has taken an option on the Buerger Commission Co.'s elvtr. and will put out bids for grain.

Marne, Ia.—I am now mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.—W. J. Coen. (Mr. Coen was formerly agent for the Quaker Oats Co. at Grattinger.)

Searsboro, Ia.—We are planning rebuilding here this spring and judging from the material we have, it will be a cribbed style elvtr.—Bowen Grain & Lbr. Co.

Carnarvon, Ia.—Franck & Stoelk, owners of the elvtr. here, have sold their holdings to Mr. Schulte, residing near Lake City. He will take possession Mar. 1.

Denhart (Corwith p. o.), Ia.—Earl E. Davis has succeeded G. H. McCarel as mgr. of our elvtr. Mr. McCarel is now located at Dillon.—Davis Bros. & Arnold.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Wm. C. Droge, pres. of the Droge Elvtr. Co., died at the home of J. H. J. Black here as a result of ammonia poisoning. Mr. Droge was 46 years old.

Roland, Ia.—The private elvtr. here is reported to be offered for sale to the farmers' co-operative elvtr. K. P. Teig is said to be largely responsible for the offer.

Webster City, Ia.—Work will start inside of two months on a new \$100,000 elvtr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the company having a right of way from the C. & N. W.

Dickens, Ia.—E. P. Pierce has resigned as mgr. of the Dickens Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the present mgr. is J. F. Jones, formerly mgr. of the Pavik Grain Co., whose elvtr. at Moneta burned last November.—J. F. Jones, mgr.

Aurelia, Ia.—C. DeVries, who was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, is again back at his post. He tried farming for the past few years. Byron Sweet who has been managing the company will remain with the company.

Albert City, Ia.—The DeWolf Grain Co. and several other business houses were entered by thieves recently and \$39 taken from the elvtr. Bloodhounds led searchers to a farm house nearly 50 miles away, and it is thought that several people will be implicated.

Sheldon, Ia.—Scott Logan, founder of the Scott Logan Mlg. Co., which was one of the most important milling plants in Iowa, and former owner of the Prairie Queen and Big Four flour mills and a line of elvtrs. in northern Iowa, died at a hospital following an operation. He was prominently connected with the milling and grain trade and in August, 1920, sold his business to Sheldon business men.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. which went into receivers' hands recently had its elvtr. sold at public sale by Receiver Lorenz.

Chas. Leuthje, acting on behalf of many of the stockholders, bid \$40,000 for the plant and \$5,000 for the manager's residence which belonged to the company. It is understood that a new stock company will be formed to take over and operate the plant. Total loss of the defunct company amounted to \$69,000.

KANSAS

Meade, Kan.—I am not in the grain business now.—O. E. Cox.

Lewis, Kan.—Mail addressed to J. B. Vosburg is returned undelivered.

Mayetta, Kan.—Mail addressed to R. L. Miller is returned marked "unclaimed."

Great Bend, Kan.—We have closed our office here.—The Kemper Grain Co., Kansas City.

Topeka, Kan.—We have built a 2-story warehouse, 48x90, all completed.—Topeka Flour Mills Co.

Salina, Kan.—Mail addressed to Wright-Wilson Grain Co. is returned marked "Return to sender."

Clearwater, Kan.—The elvtr. operated by Thos. Macredie was completely destroyed on Jan. 3 by fire.

Great Bend, Kan.—Mail addressed to Logan Bros. Grain Co. is returned marked "removed, left no address."

Elk City, Kan.—The new mill of the Farmers Mlg. & Supply Co. is near completion and will soon be in operation.

Price (Sabetha p. o.), Kan.—Norman Fike, who recently bot the two elvtrs. here, is operating as the Fike Grain Co.

Leonardville, Kan.—Work has been started on a warehouse being built by the Farmers Union for use in storing flour and feed.

Haven, Kan.—C. F. Jones, mgr. of the Haven Mills Co.'s elvtr. has gone with the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. at Hutchinson.

Salina, Kan.—Dilts & Morgan have been admitted to membership in the board of trade. C. R. Vestal is mgr. of this office.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Walnut Creek Mlg. Co. will commence the construction of a new 150,000-bu. elvtr. according to recent reports.

Grinnell, Kan.—The Co-op. Union Merc., Inc., has increased its capital stock to \$30,000. W. A. Shirkey has succeeded me as mgr.—E. C. Purna.

Arlington, Kan.—At the annual meeting of directors the Arlington Mill & Elvtr. Co. decided to again operate the mill in connection with the elvtr.

Altoona, Kan.—O. M. Lloyd has bot the interest of W. A. Wilmoth in the firm of Wilmoth & Lloyd and the partnership is now dissolved.

Coats, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has completed its new office. It is a fireproof structure built of brick and cement. Total cost was \$1,164.15.

Lenora, Kan.—We expect to rebuild in the spring as soon as weather will permit cement work.—Turner Grain Co. (The elvtr. burned Oct. 31, 1921.)

Independence, Kan.—We will do a carlot grain business.—Bowen-Romer Flour Mills Co. (This company was recently chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000.)

Argonia, Kan.—J. G. Pearce, prop. of the Argonia Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., has sold out to S. E. Freeland of Wichita. Mr. Freeland expects to start operations immediately.

Clyde, Kan.—J. E. Riley, formerly mgr. for the Williamson Mlg. Co. of Clay Center, has accepted a position as ass't mgr. and sales mgr. of the Clyde Mlg. & Elvtr. Co.

Effingham, Kan.—I bought the Farmers Elvtr. at a bankrupt sale last July and am now operating it as Effingham Grain Co. with R. M. Thomas as mgr.—C. C. Roston.

Olathe, Kan.—Fire totally destroyed the plant of the Farmers Union Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. on Jan. 8. The loss, which amounted to \$30,000, was partly covered by insurance.

Marysville, Kan.—N. S. Kerschen has resigned as mgr. of the Marysville Mill & Elvtr. Co. and E. P. Barrett has succeeded him. Mr. Barrett was formerly at Bonner Springs.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Chas. E. Jones, formerly of our Ft. Smith mill, has been transferred to this office, succeeding John W. Karr who resigned.—R. W. Vance, Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Clifton, Kan.—J. F. Coates has begun the repairing of the elvtr. he recently purchased from the Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co. and as soon as work is completed the elvtr. will be open for business.

Lincon, Kan.—Thos. Brann, Jr., mgr. for the past 12 years of the Lincoln Mill, has resigned and Elias, Jack and Howard Rees have taken over the business. Ill health caused Mr. Brann's resignation.

Delia, Kan.—The recent fire in our elvtr. was caused thru the engine back-firing. We do not know just what kind of an elvtr. we will build. Have not as yet let contract.—Delia Grain Co., H. R. Miller.

Kensington, Kan.—The Kensington Mlg. Co., which filed bankruptcy papers recently, is arranging a satisfactory settlement with creditors and the proceedings for bankruptcy have been dropped. It is hoped that the elvtr. will again open.

Great Bend, Kan.—C. E. Lindberry has opened a business of his own which will be known as the Great Bend Grain Co. Mr. Lindberry was formerly manager of the Kemper Grain Co.'s office, which company has closed all its offices in the wheat belt.

La Crosse, Kan.—F. W. Kath is now in charge of the La Crosse Mlg., Grain & Ice Co.'s plant. He was formerly connected with the J. B. McClure Grain Co. at Hutchinson. M. J. Young, former mgr. of the plant, is now in charge of a mill at Atchison.

Wright, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Wright Co-op. Exchange was burned Jan. 2 with a loss of \$8,000. Capacity of elvtr. was 6,200 bus. At a meeting of directors the company decided to build a new 15,000-bu. elvtr. of good frame and steel covering at a cost of \$6,500, and work on it will begin at once.

Hill City, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a new 20,000-bu. studded elvtr. It is equipped with a 20-h.p. F-M type Y engine, 10-ton auto truck scale, 5-bu. Richardson Automatic, Kewanee Truck Dump and has an elvtr. leg handling 2,000 bus. an hour. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract.

Emporia, Kan.—I have purchased the plant known locally as the M. K. T. Elvtr. from the Kaw Milling Co. and will operate it in connection with my Delphos Elvtr. G. W. Anderson is ass't mgr. at Emporia and M. E. Fairfield at Delphos. In the spring I will remodel and enlarge the elvtr. here.—T. B. Lord, Wamego.

Oneida, Kan.—The Oneida elvtr. has been sold to J. Anderson, A. J. Streit, Roy Smothers, Robt. Steibler and Emery Conwell, and will be operated by Charles Story. The elvtr. had long been tied up with receivership of Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co. in connection with 50 other elvtrs. and a big mill at Kansas City. Receivers received \$5,500 for the plant.

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which Henry Wichman is pres., E. J. Becker, vice-pres., Ed. Draney, sec'y, and Frank Boeding and Geo. Lierz, directors, is expected to supplant the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. which was taken over by trustees on behalf of creditors. Negotiations are on for the new plant of the old company. The old Red Elvtr. has been bot by August Kramer, who will dismantle it.

KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—Perry, Mitchell & McCann have been succeeded by Frank Collier.—E. F. Spears & Sons.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—I am out of business.—Jeff. D. Hardin, Jr.

New Orleans, La.—H. D. Hamilton of Chas. R. Mathews & Bros. and Jos. Ingrao and Louis Bernos, rice brokers, were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—At the next meeting of the Port Development Commission plans will be submitted for the erection of a 4,000,000-bu. elvtr. The plans are largely in the nature of making provision for the future needs of the port.

Baltimore, Md.—The regular ticket for directors, posted ten days ago, having no opposition, the nominees will automatically become mem-

bers of the new board Jan. 30. They are C. P. Blackburn, Thos. C. Craft, Jr., J. Ross Meyers, Morgan R. Schermerhorn and J. A. Manger.

MICHIGAN

Trufant, Mich.—I have quit the grain business as grain is going down every day.—N. P. Rasmussen.

Palms, Mich.—Farmers here are planning to build a new elvtr. to replace the one burned last summer.

New Haven, Mich.—I have purchased the business and all assets of the New Haven Elvtr. Co.—Jay Baldwin.

Moorepark, Mich.—I have bot the Moorepark elvtr. of the Constantine Co-op. Ass'n, but they still operate and own the elvtrs. at White Pigeon and Constantine.—W. H. Barnard.

Fowler, Mich.—The Co-operative Elvtr. case, growing out of the sale of an elvtr. by L. Sturgis in 1920, and who subsequently built a new 25,000-bu. elvtr., came on for trial recently.

Corunna, Mich.—The Corunna Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. suffered a \$1,500 loss thru fire recently, entirely covered by insurance. The fire centered around a brick chimney. Mr. Fillinger is mgr.

Reed City, Mich.—Rumor has it that the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, operating an elvtr. here, will close down, at least temporarily. Mgr. Zylstra stated that the week ending Jan. 14 would be his last as mgr.

MINNESOTA

Brooks, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. will hereafter be conducted by Will Schroeder and Geo. Peterson.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here was not purchased by Will Schroeder and Geo. Peterson.

Winona, Minn.—Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago, who own the large elvtr. at the west limits of this city, have reopened the house with J. M. Prosser in charge.

Bertha, Minn.—H. F. Steinkraus and Edw. Thompson, who bot the mill of The Bottemiller Co., Inc., operate under the name of Bertha Flour & Feed Mill.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co., reported to be in bad shape financially, from \$30,000 to \$60,000, is making an energetic effort to sell more stock.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Quevli Grain Co., which recently took over the Farmers Union, consists of Nels Quevli, A. M. Quevli and A. S. Quevli, the latter being manager.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated for \$25,000, is to be consolidated with the Farmers Shipping Ass'n as soon as necessary provisions of the law can be complied with.

Evansville, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Anderson Grain Co. suffered damage from fire on the morning of Dec. 26. Fire was caused by an overheated stove being but 22 inches from side walls.

Stephen, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators are F. A. Green, J. J. Sinclair, Wm. Merdink, John H. Merdink, S. P. Jensen, P. F. Benson and others.

Duluth, Minn.—The Board of Arbitration elected recently by the Board of Trade is composed of G. G. Barnum, Sr., M. M. McCabe and E. A. Vivian. Board of Appeals are Thomas Gibson, F. E. Rindahl and W. J. McCabe.

Winona, Minn.—Chas. T. Olson has resigned as sec'y of the Bay State Milling Co., which operates an elvtr., to become effective Mar. 1. He will continue to be a stockholder in the firm but will act only in an advisory capacity.

Hutchinson, Minn.—An attempt to burn the elvtr. of J. W. Nielson was frustrated when the fire was checked before it could make headway. Investigation showed that the corner of the adjacent building had been saturated with kerosene. The Powers Elvtr. at this point burned with a loss of \$20,000 less than a month ago.

Duluth, Minn.—Nominations for officers of the Board of Trade resulted practically in acclamation, no new men being nominated to replace present officers. The annual meeting will probably result in H. F. Salyards being pres. another year and G. H. Spencer as v. p.

J. F. McCarthy retired from the board of directors and B. Stockman was nominated to replace him. W. W. Bradbury, B. Stockman and Wm. Grettum will compose the board.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Wm. A. Poehler is now engaged in the grain commission business, doing his own selling of consignments. He still is mgr., sec'y and treas. of the Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Offices formerly occupied by E. W. Wagner & Co. have been taken over by J. E. Bennett & Co. Louis Buchanan, who was mgr. for Wagner & Co., is now representing Jackson Bros. & Co.

W. P. Devereaux Co. has filed claim with the Chamber of Commerce for \$1,703 against H. Poehler Co. and has asked that the membership of the latter in the chamber be sold to satisfy the claim.

Efforts are being made by members of the Chamber of Commerce to correct the erroneous impression abroad that selling short in the local market is prohibited by law. Copies of the law are being mailed out and thoroly explained.

The Minnesota Crosby Exchange has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. Chas. D. Fist is pres.; J. E. Barr, St. Cloud, is vice-pres.; B. A. Brown is sec'y-treas. The stockholders will hold their first meeting Jan. 31.

John Burling, an employee of the Pillsbury B Elvtr., was killed while engaged in soaping a belt. His sleeve caught in the belt and he was whirled on a flywheel to his death. He was 28 years old and is survived by his wife and three children.

Chester W. Lane died here on Jan. 16 after a brief illness of three days. Pneumonia was the cause, and while his illness was regarded as serious, his death was unexpected. For years he has been connected with F. H. Peavey & Co. and was considered an expert on federal taxation as it applied to the grain trade. He is survived by his wife, mother and three sisters.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce have been challenged by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to a hockey match to be played in the near future. Local traders expect to be ready with a good team within a short time, and all former addicts of the game are being rounded up. All players must be bona fide members of the exchange they represent, and every effort is being made to make the match a success so it may become an annual event.

MISSOURI

Wilcox, Mo.—The elvtr. at this place is not being operated at present. The owner, R. M. Van Ness, is at Omaha.—X.

Norborne, Mo.—There is some talk of uniting the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—J. L. Wilson & Son.

St. Joseph, Mo.—E. W. Bassett, who is in charge of the Valley Grain Co., was at one time connected with the grain trade at Indianapolis.

Hartville, Mo.—The Hartville Farmers Exchange Co-op. Ass'n, No. 1, has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000. E. M. Cogdill is a director.

St. Joseph, Mo.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y of the Grain Exchange during 1921, was re-elected on Jan. 17 for the year 1922. Mr. Frazier L. Ford was elected treas.

Clarence, Mo.—The directors of the Clarence Grain Co. elected W. E. Roy as mgr. to succeed J. H. Melson during 1922. B. E. Rule was elected ass't mgr.

King City, Mo.—Fred G. Howitt has purchased from the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. the King City Elvtr. and equipment for \$5,350. Possession will be taken about Mar. 1.

Mound City, Mo.—The property of the Mound City Mill & Elvtr. Co. was recently sold under deed of trust by Sheriff Seeman of Oregon, Mo. Willard P. Meyer purchased it for \$30,000 which is said to have about covered the liabilities of the firm.

Springfield, Mo.—The Queen City Flour & Feed Co. has bot the Emmett Compton Grain Co.'s property here for a sum reported at \$25,000. The new owners are P. C. Pate of Joplin, H. L. Connell of Lexington and James C. Roberts of Springfield.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Frank E. Carey, Chicago, was elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

W. H. Burns, broker, has opened a business of his own. He was formerly with B. C. Christopher & Co.

The office of W. L. Richeson Co., New Orleans, here, is now in charge of Drucos Dimitry, who succeeds K. M. Wharry.

The Kansas City Mlg. Co. has bot the Edward Arms property here, formerly belonging to the Kaull Mlg. Co., \$300,000 is said to have been paid.

Roy O. McKenna has applied for membership in the Board of Trade. He has bought the certificate of A. W. Stewart for \$3,500, including transfer fee of \$500.

Profits of the Missouri Grain Inspection and Weighing Dept. in 1921 were \$106,060 compared with \$28,776 in 1920, according to a report by T. J. Hedrick, warehouse commissioner.

The following officers were elected by directors of the Grain Clearing Co.: Frank G. Crowell, pres.; B. C. Moore, first vice-pres.; E. O. Bragg, second vice-pres.; H. F. Spencer, sec'y and treas. G. G. Lee was reappointed mgr.

Recently elected officers of the Board of Trade were installed Jan. 10. E. D. Bigelow was re-elected sec'y; W. H. Frazell, Jr., ass't sec'y; H. F. Hall, treas. Transportation com'tee: W. P. Lathrop, chairman, John Fennelly, George S. Carkener, R. A. Jeanneret, C. M. Hardenburgh. Appeals com'tee: A. L. Ernst, R. J. Thresher, N. S. Shannon, T. J. Brodnax and J. J. Wolcott.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Bushfield Grain Co. has moved its offices from the Pierce Bldg. to the Merchants Exchange.

The Claiborne Commission Co. has moved its offices from the Pierce Bldg. to the Merchants Exchange.

The De Armond Grain Co. has moved from the Pierce Bldg. where it has been for several years to the Merchants Exchange.

No memberships in the Merchants Exchange will be redeemed this year as in preceding years except those of deceased members.

W. E. Christian, who was representative of E. W. Wagner & Co. for a number of years, has been appointed mgr. here for E. F. Leland Co., Chicago.

The office formerly occupied by E. Lowitz & Co. on the first floor of the Merchants Exchange has been remodeled and altered and will be occupied by the Stock Exchange.

N. L. Moffit was elected pres., Fred W. Seele, vice-pres., Claude Morton, sec'y, and J. O. Ballard and Marshall Hall, directors, at the annual meeting of the St. Louis Grain Clearing Co.

Annual dues of the Merchants Exchange for 1922 have been fixed at \$100 and transfer fees for memberships at \$500. Memberships now total 820, a reduction of 22 for the past year.

At a special election, Jan. 6, members of the Merchants Exchange voted to repeal rules XXI and XXII which empowered the board of directors to prohibit future trading during the continuance of any war to which the U. S. might be a party.

The Holland-Harris Grain & Mlg. Co. was dissolved Jan. 1. James F. Holland is doing business at the old location while Hugh Harris has organized the Hugh Harris Co. with offices in the Merchants Exchange, for the purpose of handling grain, flour and feed.

A \$5,000 loss to the Merchants Exchange Bldg. occurred recently thru the falling of a 110-ft. smokestack, part of which broke thru the roof. Automatic sprinklers, started by the accident, flooded portions of the building. High winds weakened the iron stack and caused it to topple.

At the annual meeting and dinner of the St. Louis Grain Club, John H. Herron was elected pres., succeeding Roger P. Annan, Jr.; Wm. C. Engel was elected vice-pres., and Eugene J. Gissler was re-elected sec'y. The following are on the board of governors: Alex Harsh, T. M. Scott, J. M. Fuller, J. B. Horton and B. J. McCauley.

MONTANA

Galata, Mont.—The elvtr. of W. C. Mitchell & Co. burned here Jan. 14. No grain was stored in it.

Hobson, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Elvtr. has closed down its grain handling business.

Belgrade, Mont.—G. R. Powers is out of the grain business. No one is succeeding him.—R. B. Lobdell.

McElroy (Westby p. o.), Mont.—I am mgr. Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. C. C. Ferguson was formerly mgr.—Alvin B. Stageberg.

Hathaway, Mont.—Elvtr. here is closed at present, account poor crop last year and low prices (the crime of 1921).—Station agent.

Vida, Mont.—Mail addressed to Equity Co-op. Ass'n is returned "unclaimed." This town is located 27 miles from any railroad and there is no equity company here of any kind.

Great Falls, Mont.—The McCaull-Dinsmore Elvtr. Co. has closed its office here and J. W. Carr, former mgr. has gone to Portland, Ore. As it did previous to opening the Great Falls office, the firm will again handle its Montana business thru its office at Helena.

NEBRASKA

Bertrand, Neb.—I have resigned as mgr. for Bertrand Equity Exchange.—Theo. Holzapple.

Palisade, Neb.—C. A. Beaty has succeeded F. M. Emmick as mgr. of the Palisade Equity Union.

Plymouth, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Louis Pimper was elected mgr.

Kesterson (Fairbury p. o.), Neb.—Mail addressed to Geo. Gregory has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Spring Ranch, Neb.—Bert Smith is now mgr. of the Spring Ranch Grain & Supply Co., Nick Geiner having resigned.

Dunbar, Neb.—Burton Gorton was elected sec'y and mgr. of our firm, succeeding W. G. Hall.—Dunbar Grain Co.

Gering, Neb.—The Gering Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by R. M. Hanks et al.

Unadilla, Neb.—G. B. White is now manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. J. M. Alexander was formerly mgr.

Hooper, Neb.—C. Henry Moeler and H. J. Kroeger have incorporated the Hooper Mlg. & Grain Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Waco, Neb.—We have succeeded the Independent Grain Co. here and are now operating two elvtrs. previously operated by Robt. Beckord. The other elvtr. is operated by the Waco Farmers Grain Co.—Austin Grain Co.

Brule, Neb.—The elvtr. which the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently purchased from the Brule Elvtr. Co. is of 10,000-bu. capacity, built new last year, and has F-B 10-h.p. engine, truck scales, etc.—Edward Jolliffe, mgr., Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Fremont, Neb.—The Lincoln offices of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. are to be moved to Fremont, according to an announcement made by C. L. Bostwick, sec'y of the firm. The change is being made for economy and will lower operating expenses.

Schuyler, Neb.—The sale of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman mill here to W. Dale Clark, representing the Omaha National Bank, for \$90,000, was confirmed here when Federal Judge Martin J. Wade signed the order. The indebtedness of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. is given at \$485,000.

Kearney, Neb.—The funds of the Buffalo County Live Stock & Grain Elvtr. Co. have been deposited in the Central National Bank of this city, according to John Lowenstein, custodian, and all those who turned in their stock in the company, which has been out of business for some time, can receive the money due them from the bank.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Grain Exchange elected W. T. Barstow pres. to succeed F. E. Roth, who filled the vacancy caused by the death of J. S. Ewart. T. M. Waxman is vice-pres. and B. M. Ford, Ed. Leet and C. J. Slater were elected directors. Arbitration com'te consists of J. M. Paul, chairman, J. M. Hammond and Ed. Leet. Appeals com'te, John B. Wright, chairman, Lee Wilsey and F. E. Roth.

Abdal (Mt. Clare p. o.), Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. burned to the ground Jan. 7, with a loss of \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. H. L. Anderson and his helper were attempting to prime a gasoline engine with an open tomato can full of gasoline.

The engine backfired, setting fire to the gasoline line and the helper's hands and arms were badly burned. Also the contents of two chemical extinguishers were used, the fire soon got beyond control.

NEW ENGLAND

Pittsfield, Mass.—Frank Alton Bradley, grain merchant here, died Jan. 8.—S.

Portland, Me.—The Portland Grain Co. retired from business on Dec. 31.

Portland, Me.—R. H. Morrill & Co. is out of the grain business.—R. H. Morrill.

Boston, Mass.—Mail addressed to the C. L. Williams Co. is returned "Unclaimed."

Boston, Mass.—Thomas F. Colbert Co. was adjudged a bankrupt, and is no longer in business.—Thomas T. Wiles, trustee.

Boston, Mass.—Frederick A. Lamb, grain broker, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling \$21,313 liabilities and no assets.

Wallingford, Vt.—Rodney C. Huntoon of Rutland has purchased the grain plant and grist mill here. It was formerly owned by Edmund Channell.—S.

Portland, Me.—The Pine State Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators are W. B. Bailey, pres., C. A. Williams, treas., and R. O. Brewster.—S.

Pittsfield, Mass.—John E. Maxwell, who was with the Merrill Grain Co. for the past few years, passed away after being ill for the past few weeks. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Boston, Mass.—The Chamber of Commerce has raised \$12,500 to offset the differential in freight rates to this port, and as a result the government will send four ships to load grain for the Russian relief.—S.

Uxbridge, Mass.—The Uxbridge Coal Co. has been organized to deal in coal, grain, feeds, etc., with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators are Rodney H. Scott, Charles A. Root and Wm. J. Brady of Uxbridge and A. Otis Davis of Worcester.—S.

Greenfield, N. H.—We have made additional capacity of our elvtr. so total capacity is now 50,000 bus. It is now one of the best equipped plants in the state, capable of handling five cars in and five cars out per day.—E. C. & W. L. Hopkins. (This firm was reported to be in Mass.)

Portland, Me.—To still further increase the handling of grain at this port, the state is to construct a pier from which it will be easy to load much larger quantities of grain in much shorter time. It is expected that the pier will be erected in early spring and will probably be ready for use when next season's crops are exported.—S.

Worcester, Mass.—Walter T. Ross, pres. and treas. of the Ross Bros. Co., died Jan. 9 from pneumonia at the age of 63. In 1888 he, with his brother Henry F. Ross, bought out Wm. H. Earle and later incorporated the company for \$100,000 and since that time it has been known as Ross Bros. Co. His wife and two daughters survive him.—S.

Boston, Mass.—At the annual meeting and election of the Flour and Grain Club, connected with the Chamber of Commerce, held Jan. 10, the following officers were re-elected for the following year: A. S. MacDonald, pres.; W. G. Torrey, vice-pres.; F. E. Perkins, sec'y and treas.; the above officers and G. W. Collier and D. F. Silbert, executive com'te. The club had 162 members Jan. 1, and several more applications were presented at the meeting. The exact date for the annual dinner of the club has not been decided as yet but preparations are being made.

NEW YORK

Dundee, N. Y.—Fire caused slight damage to the elvtr. of the Henry Harrison Co., Inc.

Albion, N. Y.—Action has been brought by the U. S. Grain Corp. of Wilmington, Del., against the Lewis E. Sands Co. in the U. S. District Court in Buffalo in an effort to recover \$3,756 alleged to be due on overpayments for grain bought last October.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The Dellwood Elvtr. on the waterfront suffered a small fire caused by a cigarette in the

locker room, 200 feet above street level, the height causing firemen to have difficulty in extinguishing the blaze.

The Shanahan Grain Co., which has been out of business some time, has since filed papers for voluntary dissolution. Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell & Bass, attorneys for the firm, announced that all claims should be filed with them at once.

The wind storm of Dec. 18, with a velocity that registered 120 miles an hour and lasted about eighteen hours, blew two movable marine towers off the dock at the Mutual Elvtr. into the river, completely destroying them, and at the same time slightly damaged a third marine tower. The elvtr. itself was not damaged at all. The work of wrecking the two towers is going on and two new marine towers are being built to replace the ones that were wrecked. The third tower was restored in about ten days, and the elvtr. has been in continuous operation since Dec. 28. This damage was covered by insurance, which has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the insurance companies and this company.—Island Warehouse Corporation, by Nisbet Grammer.

NEW YORK LETTER.

C. H. Sparks is no longer with P. N. Gray & Co.

Elmer G. Porter of Caywood, N. Y., has been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange.

F. K. Fish, for over 40 years an active member of the Produce Exchange, died. He was 71 years of age.

Wm. Riemschnieder has taken G. Riemschnieder as his partner. The firm will be known as Wm. Riemschnieder & Co.

J. B. Howser, H. R. Howser and L. S. Isbister have formed the firm of Howser & Co. to engage in the grain brokerage business.

M. B. Jones & Co. have incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators are M. B. Jones, E. S. Quinn and Newton G. Aventis, all of Brooklyn.

Brinkley Evans has gone into business on his own account as a grain export broker. Mr. Evans formerly was representative of the Sun Grain & Export Co. on the Produce Exchange.

Bernard V. McKinney and Cecil W. Wilson, formerly of Howser & Wilson, grain brokers, have formed a partnership and engaged in the grain brokerage business under the name of McKinney & Wilson.

John H. Hamilton, formerly representative of Shearson, Hammill & Co. of New York and Chicago, is now representing James E. Bennett & Co. in a similar capacity. F. E. Andrews, Mr. Hamilton's predecessor, will have charge of the stock and bond dept. of James E. Bennett & Co. in the offices recently opened in the Produce Exchange.

The Buckwheat, Feed & Grain Corp. is a new concern with Franklin L. Lewi as pres., H. R. Forster, vice-pres., Robt. B. Gentles, sec'y, and John A. Kemp, treas. The latter has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange. Altho he is pres. of the new concern, Mr. Lewi will continue to conduct the grain dept. of Theodore P. Huffman & Co.

Geo. E. Cathcart, who, several years ago, established the firm of Cathcart & Co. at Winnipeg, has opened an office in the Produce Exchange with Wm. K. White in charge. Mr. White has been connected with the trade many years, formerly being a member of the firm of Gale & White, and during the war being identified with the U. S. Grain Corp.

Edwin W. Elkins, for over 30 years active representative of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mlg. Co. on the Produce Exchange, died suddenly at the age of 49. Mr. Elkins was for several terms on the grain com'te of the exchange and his passing is one of great regret by all who associated with him. Death was due to serious intestinal trouble which necessitated an operation. E. R. Coker will succeed Mr. Elkins as representative of the milling company.

An involuntary petition of bankruptcy was filed against E. D. Dier & Co. by creditors on Jan. 16. Liabilities of the company total about \$4,000,000 to 8,000 customers, while assets are but \$100,000, according to E. D. Manfred, who was appointed receiver. The firm maintained an office in Chicago and 13 other branches. Suspension from the New York Curb Exchange of the firm has been announced. The copartners

are Elmore Dier, Harry J. Lawrence, Jr., and F. Lawrence Starr.

G. H. K. White, deputy grain inspector from 1882 to 1889, and who has been chief inspector since that time, has resigned, resignation to take effect June 28, Mr. White's eightieth birthday. In view of his long service, the Produce Exchange has appointed Mr. White deputy inspector, effective June 28, without definite duties, at a salary of \$3,000 per year. Laurel Duval of the Inspection Dept. of the Bureau of Markets, has been appointed to succeed Mr. White as chief inspector.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lehr, N. D.—We have succeeded J. H. Jenner.—Jenner Elvtr. Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Cost of completing the state owned mill and elvtr. is estimated at \$1,300,000, according to engineers.

Burnstad, N. D.—The Logan County Elvtr. Co. is successor to C. P. Burnstad Elvtr.—W. M. Noddings, Noddings Grain Co.

Coburn (Sheldon p. o.), N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. suffered a loss of \$25,000 by fire Jan. 6. An overheated bearing was the cause, and included in loss was 33,000 bus. of grain.

OHIO

Portsmouth, O.—Fire totally destroyed the mill of P. H. Harsha on Jan. 18.

Columbus, O.—Mail addressed to W. F. Morgan has been returned unclaimed.

Napoleon, O.—Earl Homan, of the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., was operated on Jan. 7.

Magnetic Springs, O.—Mail addressed to Samuel Benton is returned marked "unclaimed."

Cincinnati, O.—The Interstate Grain Co. has discontinued business. W. F. Jacobs was mgr.

Wooster, O.—We have had our mill replaced after the fire we had November, 1921.—Wooster Equity Co.

Mt. Sterling, O.—We have succeeded the Betts-Tinker Grain Co. with elvtrs. here and at Cook.—Ferd C. Betts & Co.

Malinta, O.—The elvtr. here has been rebuilt and is now owned and operated by the Cleaner Clearing House Ass'n.—E. Highland.

Clyde, O.—No one was injured when a high pressure gas tank in Slessman & Sons elvtr. recently exploded.

Valley City, O.—The B. H. & L. Co-op. Co. has installed a new cob-crusher plant, doubling the corn grinding capacity.

LaRue, O.—Plans were discussed by directors of the LaRue Grain & Supply Co. at a recent meeting for the erection of a new elvtr. Carl Smith is mgr.

Jamestown, O.—Burglars jimmied their way into the office of the Greene County Grain Co. and made away with \$300 worth of loot, which included typewriter, check writer and adding machine.

Marysville, O.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by creditors of E. C. Cody & Son, alleged that \$1,200 is due them. Preparations are being made to sell their property, which is not now being operated.

Toledo, O.—Harry Hirsch, who is associated with his father Henry Hirsch in the seed business, and J. L. Chase of Meeker & Co., grain brokers, have made application for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Willard, O.—The Farmers Exchange has bot from J. C. Holtz the roller mills known as the Willard Roller Mills. Two large cement tanks will be erected outside the elvtr. and two wooden tanks inside for storage of grain.

Carrothers, O.—The Sneath-Cunningham Co., of Tiffin, has taken over the grain department of the Friedley Bros. elvtr. Electric motors will be installed shortly to replace the gas engines now being used. Friedley Bros. will continue in the hay business.

Milford Center, O.—The correct firm name of the newly incorporated firm at this point is the Ohio Grain Co. and not Ohio Grain Elvtrs. Co. as heretofore reported. The company is capitalized at \$125,000 preferred stock, and 750 shares of no par common.

Cincinnati, O.—The Chamber of Commerce held its annual election Jan. 11 and all records were broken for number of votes cast, when 1,800 voted. Directors elected were Geo. F. Dana, A. Julius Freiberg, H. J. Hoover, W. H.

Chatfield, Jr., and Cecil H. Gamble for the three-year term, and Henry Brouse for one year.

Toledo, O.—Rollin H. Shribner was appointed receiver for E. W. Wagner & Co., who recently suspended business following appointment of receivers for the main offices at New York and Chicago. It is stated that the receiver was asked for by Roy Rodemich, who is alleged to have a claim of several thousand dollars against the firm.

Cleveland, O.—At the annual meeting of the grain and hay exchange of the Chamber of Commerce the following officers were elected: A. A. Kemper, pres.; Ernest G. Hart, vice-pres.; W. C. Seaman, treas., and F. J. Vasek, sec'y. Directors are F. W. Blazy, Ernest G. Hart, A. A. Kemper, W. C. Seaman, Geo. Schmitt, H. W. Robinson and F. E. Watkins.

Bellevue, O.—The Bellevue Flour Mill Co., in the hands of a receiver, has leased the elvtr. to Horn Bros. and closed the mill.—Bellevue Farmers Grain Co. (Work has been started to renovate the elvtr. and it will be operated in conjunction with the Monroeville house of Horn Bros. The elvtr. is being operated by J. P. Easton of Monroeville and Albert H. Horn is mgr.)

Cincinnati, O.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Grain and Hay Exchange, and announcement of new directors was held Jan. 19 at the Hotel Sinton. The new directors for the ensuing three years are John De Molet, Dan B. Granger, Frank L. Watkins, John E. Collins, Jr., Harry E. Niemeyer and R. S. Fitzgerald to fill the unexpired term of the late Chas. S. Maguire for two years.

Rosewood, O.—Suit has been filed by heirs of Mary Pickering to oust the Rosewood Grain Co. from its elvtr. and to secure a judgment of \$1,000 against the company. When the D. T. & I. R. R. was built thru Rosewood in 1892 the railroad secured a deed for its right of way and land on which elvtr. stands from Mary Pickering. She held a life interest in the land and at her death, by terms of the will, the title of the land passed into the hands of the plaintiffs. Following the purchase of the land by the railroad the elvtr. company leased the land upon which its elvtr. stands. The elvtr. company was recently incorporated.

Toledo, O.—At the annual election of officers of the Produce Exchange for 1922, held Jan. 9, Kenton D. Keilholtz was elected pres.; Richard S. Sheldon, 1st v. p.; Jesse D. Hurlbut, 2d v. p.; Archibald Gassaway, sec'y; Geo. D. Woodman, treas. Directors: Harry R. De Vore, W. A. Boardman, Cyrus S. Coup, John C. Husted, Fred Mayer, David Anderson, Fred O. Paddock, Frank R. Moorman, John Wickenhiser, Frank W. Annin. Com'te of arbitration: J. A. Smith, L. A. Mennel, J. W. Luscombe, Jr., E. A. Nettleton, Fred W. Jaeger, Henry Hirsch, H. W. Applegate. Com'te of appeals: S. L. Rice, O. H. Paddock, R. L. Burge, G. J. Rudd, P. M. Barnes, G. A. Kreagloh, W. E. Stone, J. A. Streicher, L. J. Schuster, C. E. Patterson, H. O. Barnhouse. All members attended a dinner given Friday evening, Jan. 13, by the newly elected officers.

OKLAHOMA

Murray, Okla.—Mail addressed to Garland White has been returned "unclaimed."

Olustee, Okla.—We are going to install a wheat cleaner this spring.—Mock & Moore Grain Co.

Ninnekah, Okla.—The Ninnekah Grain & Lbr. Co. is building a new elvtr. on the same site as the old one which burned last October.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Cherokee Mill & Elvtr. has again resumed operations after a week's shutdown for repairs. L. R. Reeves is mgr.

Carmen, Okla.—Phelps & Trever have sold their elvtr. and feed business here to O. W. Reeg and F. H. Bass, who will continue its operations.

Nowata, Okla.—I have leased the elvtr. and warehouses of the Nowata County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n here and at Watova.—Frank Spencer.

Watova, Okla.—I have leased the elvtr. and warehouses of the Nowata County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n here and at Nowata.—Frank Spencer.

Checotah, Okla.—I will not rebuild my elvtr. at Ramona this year. Instead I am connected now with the Checotah Mill & Elvtr. Co.—W. M. Staly.

Stroud, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange recently was incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by S. J. Estes, Chas. Argo and S. A. Bible.

Alva, Okla.—The Alva Mills are adding a 100,000-bu. addition to their plant. The plant is a branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Co.—L. R. Reeves, mgr. Cherokee Mills.

Lawton, Okla.—A. R. Harod, Fletcher, and J. W. Russell, Esther T. Russell, both of Lawton, have incorporated the Western Grain Co. with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Mangum, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to enlarge its business to include ginning and other lines. The firm reports that business has been good the past two years.

Altus, Okla.—We have sold our retail business, known as the A. H. Gibbons Grain Co., to Flood & Spain. We are retaining the wholesale business.—J. T. Gibbons Grain Co.

Woodward, Okla.—The Wheat Growers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators are W. A. Campbell, A. E. Yeager, A. G. Knox, all of Woodward.

Ada, Okla.—The Farmers & Traders Union Co-op. Exchange has been organized and chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000 by T. T. Akers, A. H. Simpkins and J. O. McMin.

Jet, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange of Jet is the correct title of the corporation which asked for a receiver and not Farmers Co-op. Grain & Feed Co. as previously reported.—Farmers Exchange of Jet.

Poteau, Okla.—Wm. Fitzgerald, J. W. Talton and L. P. Durden recently purchased a controlling interest in the Poteau Mill & Elvtr. Co. and preparatory to resuming business are having the mill and elvtr. thoroly overhauled. The company went out of business about November, 1920.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Parker Commission Co. will move to its new offices in the Bourse Bldg. about Feb. 1.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John McGuigan, Jr., is now connected with E. L. Rogers & Co., dealers in hay, grain and feed. Mr. McGuigan was formerly with the Taylor & Bournique Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—New members elected to membership in the Commercial Exchange are Chas. Schaal's Sons, Southern Steamship Co., A. B. Lippincott and A. D. Trexler's Sons.

Chambersburg, Pa.—The firm of W. A. Nickles has changed its name to Wm. A. Nickles & Son, Walter Nickles, son of the senior member, being taken into the company.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Capt. Robt. D. Elwood, of Verona, the first pres. and one of the organizers of the Grain Exchange, is dead. He served during the Civil War with the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the best known grain dealers in the Pittsburgh district.

Butler, Pa.—The mill, warehouse and land belonging to the Klingler Mfg. Co. has been sold by executors of the Klingler estate for \$25,000. Chas. H. Barnhart and Karl Klingler, purchasers of the warehouse, will continue to occupy it as a retail flour and feed store. The mill was dismantled some time ago by H. J. Klingler Co. and the machinery moved to their new plant. Dunlap & Small, who bot the mill building, will convert it into a garage.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange held Jan. 21, the following nominations for officers were offered, the election to be held Jan. 31: Pres., Walter K. Woolman, Hubert J. Horan; vice-president, George M. Richardson, Hubert J. Horan, Frank M. Rosekrans; treas., Emanuel H. Price; directors (six to be elected to serve two years), Thomas K. Sharpless, Roy L. Miller, Filson Graff, W. O. Fehling, John J. Felin, A. D. Acheson, F. Kimball Hagar, William Walton, Samuel L. McKnight, E. R. Rockafellow, C. Herbert Bell, George M. Warner, James L. King, Frank M. Turnbull, Russell M. Wagar, Frank M. Rosekrans, John Willard Craig, David McMullin, Jr., Horace Kolb, Howard F. Brazer, W. S. Woodward, John K. Scattergood, Robert Morris, E. P. Cochran, William B. Scattergood, George M. Richardson; director (one to be elected to serve one year), F. Kimball Hagar, W. O. Fehling, John Willard Craig, William P. Brazer, Sr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Morefield (Renner p. o.), S. D.—We sold our elvtr. to D. Eliassen.—Merchants Elvtr. Co., Davenport, Ia.

Tripp, S. D.—Fire destroyed a large warehouse of the Farmers Union, Jan. 1, causing a loss of \$20,000.

Crook, S. D.—Anthony Anderson is now mgr. of the Western Elvtr. & Grain Co. He succeeds G. A. Burke, who recently died.

SOUTHEAST

Lakeland, Fla.—J. L. Thomason of this place has made arrangements for the erection of a large wholesale and retail grain warehouse at East Palmetto, according to a recent report.

Dothan, Ala.—J. J. Daring will enlarge his elvtr. and the capacity for handling grain and feed will be doubled. Later on a flour mill for manufacturing self-rising flour will be installed.

Waynesboro, Ga.—Fire on Jan. 3 destroyed the plant of the Burke County Grain Elvtr. & Marketing Co. with a loss of \$15,000, fully covered by insurance. The plant was completed November, 1921.

New Bern, N. C.—The Duffy-Gaddis Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. C. Gaddis, John C. Duffy and T. B. Whitehurst. They will do a brokerage business, handling hay, grain, etc.

Cordele, Ga.—The proposed new grain elvtr. is progressing and it is now fully believed that it will be constructed next summer and be in operation by fall. Business men of the town are backing the enterprise.

Tupelo, Miss.—We are principally in the corn business but are receivers and distributors of other grains. On Dec. 1 we moved here from Laurel where the writer was engaged in business for 21 years.—K. C. Hall.

Atlanta, Ga.—M. H. Haym, who succeeded Jos. Gregg & Son, has sold half interest in the business to M. C. Sims, who for 12 years was with the W. L. Fain Grain Co. The new firm will be known as Haym & Sims.

Atlanta, Ga.—The creditors' com'ite of the Taylor Commission Co., after 11 months' striving to make the company pay out, have been forced to quit by the refusal of the internal revenue collector to abate the government's claim to \$9,000 in taxes for profits and income earned in the season of 1920 and 1921. The disallowance makes the debt now due and payable and creates a special lien on all the assets. The com'ite, which is composed of H. E. Watkins, A. L. Murphy, A. P. Cain and W. T. Farley, have turned over the management of the company to its officers. The trustees are to be commended for their work but could not overcome official stupidity.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Edward Keiser, in charge of the local office of federal supervision, will leave shortly for Galveston, Tex., where he will have charge of that branch.

Memphis, Tenn.—The new board of directors of the Merchants Exchange, at its first meeting, re-elected Walter J. Fransioli sec'y without opposition and Charles W. Thompson treas.

Memphis, Tenn.—Shepard & Gluck, New Orleans, have effected a wire arrangement with James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, at their office here. They used the wire of E. W. Wagner & Co. before the failure.

Nashville, Tenn.—We have completed the repairing and remodeling of our elvtr. which gives us storage capacity of 50,000 bus. Our warehouse is equipped for both bulk and sacked grain handling.—S. S. Kerr.

Nashville, Tenn.—On the night of Jan. 14 the elvtr. of the Covington Grain Co. was completely destroyed by fire and only thru remarkable work by fire dept. was the entire south end of Nashville saved. The elvtr. and warehouse of the Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Co., just across the street, was not touched except for one water tank, and the elvtrs. of the Liberty Mills and Just Mills, within a short distance, also escaped damages.—S. S. Kerr.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Merchants Exchange held its annual election recently and W. R. Smith-Vaniz, who served as pres. for the Hay & Grain Ass'n during 1921, was elected pres. for the ensuing year without opposition. Vice-pres. is W. E. Holt, and directors are as follows: C. S. Kenney, S. T. Pease, T. B. Andrews, C. G. Robinson, J. C. Jones, L. P. Cook, Sim Clark and J. J. Wade. All the directors but

one are engaged in the grain, feed or milling business.

TEXAS

Tolbert, Tex.—Fire totally destroyed the mill operated by the Kell Mfg. Co. on Jan. 15.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Sam P. Fears, for several years federal supervisor here, will be located hereafter in New Orleans in the same capacity.

Spearman, Tex.—R. A. Fuller, R. L. McClellan and Geo. M. Whitson have incorporated the Spearman Equity Exchange with capital stock of \$30,800.

San Antonio, Tex.—J. E. Mugge, who established J. E. Mugge & Co. as the first grain dealer here, died at his home after an extended illness. He was 90 years old.

Belton, Tex.—Fire was discovered by a watchman on Jan. 6 in the Belton Mill & Grain Co. and prompt action saved the building. Water and fire did damage estimated at \$2,000.

Plainview, Tex.—I have sold my elvtr. to the Farmers Equity Union Exchange. It is built of wood and galvanized iron, with a capacity of 25,000 bus. The price paid was \$16,000.—B. F. Yearwood.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Brokers here have reduced their charges to ¼ cent per bu. for handling grain and have also reduced their charge to ½ cent per bu. where grain is handled on consignment. This reduction amounts to 50%.

Galveston, Tex.—Work on the additional storage bins is now actively under way. They will be rushed to an early completion, and we believe they will be ready for handling the new crop.—J. J. Davis, gen. mgr. Galveston Wharf Co.

Dallas, Tex.—Construction on our elvtr. began Jan. 16 and it will be of concrete construction and 150,000 to 200,000 bus. capacity. Contract calls for completion by June 1. Jones & Hettelsater Construction Co. has the contract.—Pearlstone Mill & Elvtr. Co., Fort Worth.

Dallas, Tex.—Chas. E. Baughman, commissioner of markets and warehouses, has appointed R. V. Crowder of Quanaha, R. R. Travis of Rails, and John F. Ross of Amarillo, members of a board of examiners who will pass upon all applications for licenses as public graders of grain.

Sherman, Tex.—The Rayford Grain & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. J. T. Rayford, T. P. Priddle and R. R. Ray are among the stockholders. Arrangements have been made with the Kimbel Mfg. Co. to handle our grain thru their elvtr., a 1,000,000-bu. concrete house.—Rayford Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Port Arthur, Tex.—The Port Arthur Canal & Dock Co. is reported to be contemplating the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. concrete elvtr. here at an early date. When complete the present elvtr. A will probably be made a transfer house. A. C. Benson, who succeeded E. E. Sallies as supt. of the company, states that altho there was some talk of a new elvtr. a while back, at present there has been nothing done.

WASHINGTON

Yakima, Wash.—The Portland Flouring Mills Co. has discontinued its Yakima branch and the warehouse will most likely be leased.

Spokane, Wash.—C. E. and W. P. Kyle, formerly with the Neil Bros. Grain Co., have incorporated, under the firm name of Kyle Bros. Grain Co., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Seattle, Wash.—The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Exchange were merged into one body Jan. 1. The exchange is now conducted as a department of the Chamber of Commerce. Location of the exchange and its staff remains unchanged.

WISCONSIN

DeForest, Wis.—Mail addressed to the Northwestern Feed Co. has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Cameron, Wis.—The transfer between A. Craite and Holman Bros. has not and will not be made.—C. J. Holman.

Schlesingerville, Wis.—The business sold here recently by the Armour Grain Co. was not an elvtr. but a lumber yard and will be operated by A. C. Thiel and E. Nehm as the Slinger Lbr. Co.

Dundas, Wis.—I have taken over the elvtr. formerly operated by the American Co-op. Ass'n and have installed a 50-h.p. oil engine, a 22-inch attrition mill and a small cob mill.—Edgar Cox.

Appleton, Wis.—John Peters succeeded John Goodland in the operation of the Western Elvtr. Co. We are increasing our capital stock from \$125,000 to \$175,000, and will make improvements.—The Willy Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Frank L. Carey, of Chicago, was recently elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The La Budde Feed & Grain Co. has elected officers as follows: Edward F. La Budde, pres.; Leroy L. La Budde, vice-pres., and Alfred H. Trettin, sec'y and treas.

The Froedtert Malting Co., which acquired the property of the Interstate Malting Co. here and at Winona, Minn., last October, established a grain dept. Jan. 1 to handle all grains and take advantage of the liberal elvtr. facilities now owned and controlled by the company. J. Walter Rice, formerly of the Updike Grain Co., has been appointed mgr. The malting business will not be affected by the new grain handling operations.

WYOMING

Hillsdale, Wyo.—W. H. Edwards has started in the grain business under the name of Edwards Grain Co.

Yoder, Wyo.—The Yoder Grain & Coal Co. has completed its new 25,000-bu. elvtr. Robt. M. Cottier is mgr.—Easton Grain Co., Torrington.

Elevator Definitions.

Bill of lading.—A necessary evil that is to be disposed of with the least possible amount of scribbling.

Bin gate.—A sticker that the glue manufacturers seem to have overlooked.

Car doors.—Mysteries that the average grain dealer is not expected to understand.

Driveway.—A place toward which the farmer is expected to direct his team or truck. If he hits it the first time he is exceptional.

Engine room.—A place where the temperature is 3 inches below the bottom of the thermometer, when, on winter mornings, the elevator man attempts to learn why the machinery won't go.

Freight tariffs.—Printed devices for scheduling information on all possible subjects except that in which the investigator is interested; synonymous with the clearness of the water in Uncle John's Creek during a freshet.

Ground rental.—The price the railroad charges an elevator operator for permitting him to relieve it of labor and responsibility.

Mule.—At one time thought to be an animal, altho we now know this to be erroneous. The only animate creature that positively refuses to step on a dump log if he sees the log first.

Manlift.—One of the most helpful adjuncts to a grain elevator; the part of the plant receiving the least care and attention.

Paint.—Apparently no connection between this substance and most grain elevators.

Pit.—The home of the elevator boot, where no elevator man ever goes until it becomes absolutely necessary.

Rats.—Excavators who are always ready to dig tunnels for conveying surface water to the pit. Not on the payroll, but more efficient than labor union officials in boosting and collecting their own wages.

Scale beam.—An office fixture for every visitor to play with.

Scale tickets.—Printed slips, of which the farmer has twelve at settlement time, altho he knows he hauled thirteen loads.

Shaft bearing.—A target in the great indoor game, "Squirting Oil," where hits are seldom or never scored.

Shingle roofs.—A dance hall for locomotive sparks. No restrictions.

Slipping belt.—Something upon which to smear some more belt dressing.

Telephone.—A thing that will remain silent a whole day, only to call for the manager when he gets into a bin to repair a leak.

Water barrels.—Something that must be given attention "Tomorrow."

AN OAT that hulls out like wheat when threshed is said to have been developed by Luther Burbank. It weighs 60 lbs. per bushel and has been named the "opaline."

Patents Granted

1,401,039. Wild Oats Separator. Ferdinand W. Busch, Berlin, N. D. The separator has an endless flexible belt to engage the material to be separated, means to drive the belt, and movable means associated with the belt for projection to dispose portions of a run of the belt at an angle to each other.

1,399,814. Bag Holder. An upright bag supporting member is mounted upon a base and engages one side of the bag. A brace extends from the base to the upright member and projects beyond to form an arm to engage the opposite side of the bag. A slidable extension on the arm permits adjustment for bags of different sizes.

1,400,080. Grain Door. John K. Kopchuck, Melville, Sask., Canada. Pockets are built in the frame at the sides of the door opening, and a door formed of sliding panels is adapted to extend across the door opening when in closed position and to be received in the pockets when in open position. Means are provided to be moved into the path of opening movement of the panels to hold them in the closed position.

1,400,447. Grain Door Forcing Device. William H. McGann, Minneapolis, Minn. A clamp is to be rigidly secured to a side sill and floor structure of the car with its upper portion projecting in the door opening. A thrust plunger is mounted on the upper portion of the clamp for movement therethrough against the grain door. A manually operated lever operates the plunger to force it against the grain door.

1,400,123. Grinding Plate for Attrition Mills. George Wolff, Paterson, N. J. The plate has sector shaped grinding surface portions whose sides are radii from the center of rotation as between such grinding surface and a corresponding surface opposed to it. Each sector surface is composed of a series of spaced straight blades, each series being arranged at different distances from the center portion of the plate.

1,401,991. Automatic Grain Cutoff Holder. Harry M. Lehr, Lincoln, Neb. A holder for gates used in cutting off the flow of grain. The gate operating rod passes thru a slot and is engaged by the cam head of a lever which operates on a pivot bolt mounted in bearing lugs at the opposite ends of the slot. The pressure of the cam against the gate rod is released by

pressure applied on the end of the lever opposite the cam.

1,400,664. Grain Washing Machine. Charles Dawson, Tacoma, Wash. This grain washing and scouring device comprises a cylinder having successively from its grain receiving end an imperforate peripheral belt, a perforate belt, a second imperforate belt and a wide perforate belt extending to the other end. Deflectors are mounted on the imperforate belts. There are means for advancing the grain along the cylinder and means for delivering water into the cylinder thru the imperforate belts.

1,400,234. Feed Hopper for Grain Cleaning Machines. Richard L. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn. A feed hopper has an inclined feed plate arranged below the bottom of the hopper and forming with the hopper wall a side opening discharge throat. Below the edge of the feed plate is a force feed roll, above the roll being an adjustable gate arranged to bear on the grain as it passes over the feed plate. The grain passes thru a chamber as it falls from the feed roll and is there acted upon by a current of air.

1,399,797. Apparatus for Treating Grain. William Rotsted, Chicago, Ill. A plurality of trays are vertically spaced and superposed one above the other, the trays being mounted to tilt in unison, and a gate member adapted to prevent material from running off the ends of the trays may be moved away from them to constitute means for guiding material into the trays. The arrangement includes means at the lower end of the gate for preventing the flow of material below the bottom tray, but this can be operated to permit such passage when desired.

1,400,225. Grain Separator. Henry H. Meyer, Red Wing, Minn. A casing has an inclined bottom and an upwardly inclined trough extending thru the casing and provided with a discharge chute at its lower end projecting from the casing. Discharge chutes at each side of the trough at its lower end are oppositely directed to the chute and adapted to discharge beneath the casing. A fan draws air thru the trough and discharges at the top of the casing. Feeding means and scalping means are provided, as well as an elevator for receiving grain at the lower end of the last chute and for discharging into the hopper at the upper end of the trough.

1,400,232. Feed Hopper for Grain Cleaning Machinery. Richard L. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn. The feed hopper of a grain cleaning machine has a feed roll mounted to form a continuation of the surface of the feed plate in the hopper, the roll extending slightly above the plate. A plurality of gates are hinged to the wall of the hopper above the roll, and have

their lower ends adapted to swing back and forth above the roll to open or close the opening. These gates normally fall by gravity into the feed opening, but mechanism engages the gates to support them in an open or partially open position. The gates are allowed to move away from the feed opening under pressure of the grain flowing thru the opening.

1,400,233. Wild Oats Separator. Richard L. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn. A revolving cylindrical sieve of wire mesh is placed within a frame. The mesh has a series of flat separating surfaces and a series of inwardly projecting ledges between the flat surfaces extending from end to end of the sieve. The projecting ledges are formed by folding or crimping longitudinally the mesh, and the walls of each ledge are pressed into parallel relation. The mixture is delivered to one end of the sieve and the ledges elevate it as the sieve revolves. The mixture flows over the ledges on the upside of the sieve and drop vertically upon the flattened surfaces, the slender oats passing thru the meshes while the plumper grains rebound or lodge therein.

Weighing Department Activities at Chicago.

In the 24th annual report of the Weighing Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chairman D. Howard Lipsey, chairman of the Weighing and Custodian Department, Jan. 6 announced that 262,333 cars had been weighed, against 168,869 cars last year, and that 144,340,533 bus. had been weighed to and from boats, or more to and from vessels than ever before in the history of the department.

Converted into bushels of grain the total of all grain and seeds weighed is 554,267,732 bus., compared with 310,170,879 bus. last year.

Weight investigations were made on 346 cars received, 51 cars shipped and 28 cars switched or moved cross-town, and the causes of weight differences were located on 45 cars, compared with 54 cars last year.

Leaking cars recorded were: Received cars, 18,729, or 10.7 per cent of the total inbound cars weighed, as compared with 18.5 per cent found leaking in 1920. Shipped cars, none.

Scales Tested.—At interior or country loading stations, 13 scales. Of these, 8, or 61.5 per cent, were found weighing incorrectly. At Chicago 501 scales were tested, of which 20.15 per cent were in need of repairs or adjustment.

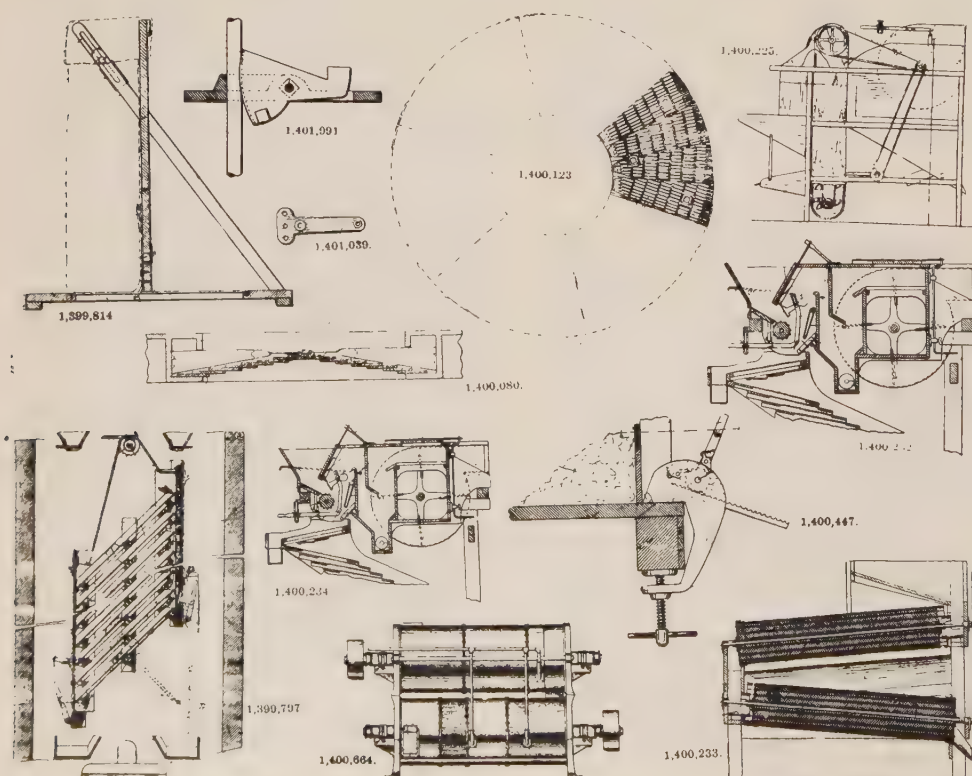
Stealing grain from cars in railroad yards.—Number of people arrested as a result of the department's activities, 94. Of these, 65 were fined, 18 were paroled, and 11 were discharged with warnings from the court.

Cleaning Cars.—To insure cleanly swept cars, we have maintained what we term "a surprise after car sweeping force," which goes from plant to plant, making after sweeping tests. Wherever these tests disclose any evidence of carelessness in the cleaning out of cars, the matter is handled for correction. The cars re-swept showed an average of 9.87 lbs. of grain residue. As to what constitutes a "cleanly swept car," the "Weighmasters' Scalemen's Conference" has appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and to recommend, in the interests of greater uniformity in the cleaning out of cars, a "sweeping tolerance" based thereon; such tolerance to govern the amount of grain residue that can be left in a car that is properly swept. Such findings should prove of assistance to all concerned.

During the Chicago Pageant of Progress and the International Grain and Hay Show in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, we maintained, as part of the Board of Trade Exhibit, a free weighing service for those desirous of being weighed—this service included a certificate of weight to each person. Altogether we weighed sixty-five thousand persons at the Pageant of Progress and twelve thousand persons at the International Grain and Hay Show, a total of seventy-seven thousand people.—H. A. Foss, Weighmaster and Custodian.

A CARD from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce conveyed to the trade the wishes of the members of that organization for a Happy and Prosperous 1922.

"TIME CARDS," as Lowell Hoit & Co. call their 13-page calendars, were distributed to their friends again this year. The practice of sending them out was discontinued at the beginning of the war in order that attention might be given to more essential things. The 1922 calendar, like its predecessors, is one that will be useful to the grain dealer everywhere.



New Officials in Control of Huntley Mfg. Co.

One of the largest business deals consummated in Silver Creek in many years was completed on Jan. 3rd of this year when Charles G. Hammond sold his entire interest in the Huntley Manufacturing Co., one of the largest manufacturing plants in the village. Mr. Hammond began his career as a mill furnisher in 1883 when he became a member of the firm of Huntley and Hammond, which firm was afterwards succeeded by the present firm of Hammond-Homberger Co. In 1886 he bought an interest in the firm of G. S. Cranson & Son, which firm was continued under various names until it was succeeded by the Huntley Manufacturing Co. in 1896. This business has been built up from a small concern to one that is now well and favorably known throughout the United States in all large flouring mills, elevators, canning factories and in the peanut industry.

The transfer of the Hammond interests carries with it the control of this large industry. The following officers have been elected under the new management, all of whom have been actively and prominently connected with the business for many years: President and Treasurer, Walter M. Buchholtz, who succeeds Mr. Hammond; Vice President, W. A. Chapman, who succeeds L. C. Hammond; Secretary, A. B. Chapman.

Mr. Buchholtz, the new president, entered the employ of the Huntley Manufacturing Co. in the fall of 1917, taking the position of treasurer and assistant to the president, and at once taking an active part in the management of the business. His earlier business experience had been in the banking business in which line he served for 18 years. For six years he was the cashier of the Bank of Genesee, Batavia, N. Y., of which institution he was also a director. He served the city of Batavia for several years as its treasurer. In 1914 he became connected with the Manufacturers and Traders National Bank of Buffalo and the following year was elected cashier and local manager of the First National Bank of Silver Creek, N. Y., which position he held until he made his connection with the Huntley Manufacturing Co.

William A. Chapman, newly elected vice president of the Huntley Co., is well and favorably known throughout the United States in the canning industry. During the many years he has been connected with the Huntley Company he has built up through his own efforts a strong line of machinery pertaining to the canning industry. He is also prominently known in the peanut business in the South and through his efforts the Huntley Company's machinery has been placed in many of the large peanut plants of the South and Southwest. His

knowledge of the Monitor line of machinery is unexcelled, and placing this line in a class by itself has been one of his chief aims in life. How well he has succeeded is shown by the large volume of business the Huntley Company has received since he became connected with it. His present position as vice president of the company will give him the fullest opportunity to further build up this large industry.

A. B. Chapman, the new secretary of the Huntley Company, has been connected with the milling machinery business for many years and is well acquainted with all the details of manufacture and management. For many years he has been secretary and manager of the Hammond-Homberger Co., manufacturers and dealers in bolting cloths extensively used in the milling and allied industries. The business of the Hammond-Homberger Co. has been in every way a success and Mr. Chapman's experience and knowledge of the milling business should be a valuable asset to the Huntley Company.

Leon H. Brand, in charge of sales for the Company, was born into the grain cleaner business. After a few years experience in general business, he joined his grandfather, Simeon Howes, of Silver Creek, starting in as a stenographer. He remained with S. Howes until the latter's death, when he joined in the promotion of the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., being one of its original stockholders. He remained with it until the call of his country, when he went overseas, spending a year in France in warfare work. On his return he made a connection with the Huntley Mfg. Co., as a special representative. After about a year's work on the road, he was made sales-manager, which position he retains under the new management. Few men in the business have a better knowledge of its requirements than Mr. Brand. He is known personally to many in the trade and by signature, to thousands of correspondents of the Huntley Mfg. Co.

Railroad Mileage Decreasing.

During the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1921, the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the abandonment of 702 miles of railroad, while the new construction authorized was only 405 miles. Thus, perhaps for the first time in the history of rail transportation in the United States, the railroad mileage is decreasing.

In a nation of such great distances, where rapid and efficient transportation facilities are so vitally necessary to our continued progress and prosperity, the fact that more miles of line are being abandoned than are being built is of the utmost importance. The reasons for it are of still greater interest, altho in most

cases the carriers merely stated in their applications to the Commission that "operation was unprofitable." In some cases the operators said they were unable to meet automobile competition.

Industry Can Never Thrive Without Freedom.

BY J. H. TREGOE, SEC'Y NAT'L ASS'N OF CREDIT MEN.

A man may lose his liberty and yet be a man. Industry as a human enterprise can never thrive without freedom. One of the great problems at present being fought out in our economic battles is whether industry shall be free or fettered. Freedom is not license. Freedom does not mean that one person or one enterprise can violate a number of others. It means nothing more than the privilege of reaching fixed objectives with due regard for the rights of others and yet thoroughly unshackled. Unreasonable taxation will cause business to hesitate because taxation limits the freedom of industry. Government control or over regulation will throttle down industry and no matter how ideal price fixing and similar forms of governmental regulations may be, yet in effect business will not thrive under it and the prosperity of the nation will suffer in consequence.

Industry must be free in order to do its very best. If our ambitions run along the line of industrial development, if we love our commerce and have a pride in its advancement, then we must recognize the necessity of giving to these human activities the very highest freedom and to place them merely under the responsibility of observing the rights and freedom of others.

There is so much in the atmosphere just now about the nationalizing of public utilities and the feminine mind in politics will undoubtedly evolve a number of theories along the line of governmental regulation of industry, that we utter this word of warning and say emphatically that if we wish to be prosperous industrially, if we wish to thrive commercially, the courses must be perfectly free and human action must not be fettered beyond the point of assuring fairness and justice in the relation of one citizen to another, or one industry to another.

Our Declaration of Independence in declaring that all men were created equal did not mean that all men were mentally equal but that all men should have equal opportunity and be held equally responsible to the law. No discrimination must be the legend of our Republic, else we shall have to pay big sums and pass through many tribulations for concessions to any particular interest or any particular body of men.

New Officers of the Huntley Mfg. Co.



W. M. Buchholtz, Pres. and Treas. W. A. Chapman, Vice Pres.

A. B. Chapman, Sec'y.

L. H. Brand, in Charge of Sales.

Feedstuffs

ST. MARIES, IDA.—Geo. O'Dwyer, Inc., is installing a seed grinder.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The Scott Bros. Grain & Fuel Co. is enlarging its feed mill.

VAN DYNE, WIS.—J. Dyer has moved his feed mill to this place from Eldorado.

SABINA, O.—Feed trade very dull, owing to cheap price of corn.—W. D. Rapp & Son.

MUNNSVILLE, N. Y.—The Empire State Alfalfa Mills have put in a new mixing plant.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The E. A. Monroe Feed Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Chas. E. Valier has been named chairman of the feed com'te of the Merchants Exchange.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.—The Shelbyville Feed & Produce Co. has been organized to engage in the feed and grain business.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Herbert R. Strauss has succeeded Picard & Strauss. Mr. Picard has severed his connection with the firm.

GREENFIELD, IND.—Otto Rettig & Son, who operate a grain elevator and mill, will convert their flouring plant into a feed mill.

DECATUR, GA.—Several business men are considering plans to organize a company to build and operate a feed manufacturing plant.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Blamberg-Bixler Co., Inc., recently organized to conduct a feed business, is installing machinery in a warehouse it has acquired.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The All-Feed Milling Co., of Davidson County, recently filed an amendment to its charter reducing its capital stock to \$100,000.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The Savannah Flour & Feed Co., owned by A. J. Epstein, has filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Assets of \$8,277 are listed, and liabilities of \$31,586.

PEORIA, ILL.—John DeHaven, formerly with the American Milling Co., and more recently with the Ladish Milling Co., Milwaukee, has returned to the American Milling Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The American Linseed Co. is opening an office at its local plant for the distribution of feeds. It is in charge of E. W. Niles, formerly with the Kasko Mills, Waverly.

THE DEMAND for screenings at northwestern markets has improved considerably since the first of the year. The supply is less than it formerly was and there is talk of higher prices.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—The Waldo Grain & Hay Co. has moved into a brick warehouse recently built on the M. K. & T. tracks. The plant will be used for the handling of feeds and other commodities.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Chamber of Commerce recently adopted the uniform feed rules proposed by the United States Feed Distributors Ass'n. The new rules became effective as to this market Jan. 11.

DURANGO, COLO.—The Farmers Supply Co. will install a line of feed manufacturing machinery in the plant which it recently purchased from the C. H. Clark Seed Co. F. W. Kroeger is manager for the company.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Gove & Duggan, the new name of the organization conducting the business formerly known as the Mid-West Flour & Feed Co., have moved their offices to the Corn Exchange Building, Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Morris R. Glaser, manager of the feed dep't of Rosenbaum Bros., was married recently to Miss Margaret Barnes. Mr. Glaser is the son of the president of Rosenbaum Bros. He and his bride have gone to Honolulu for their honeymoon.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Edward F. LaBudde was recently elected pres. of the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co. Leroy L. LaBudde is vice-pres., and Alfred H. Trettin, sec'y-treas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Suit brought by the Globe Elevator Co. against the American Molasses Co. for \$54,000 because of alleged breach of contract has been dismissed by the supreme court on the ground that the pleadings were defective.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Altho the inquiry for oil is not so active, the actual sales are above normal. Cake and meal are strong, and most of the mills are so well sold up that it is difficult to take care of orders calling for prompt shipment.—Archer-Daniels Linseed Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The case of Joseph T. Halbert, formerly operator of the Riverside Elevator & Storage Co., and Chas. A. Cleaves, railroad engine foreman, charged with having stolen 200 sacks of cotton seed meal from an interstate shipment, came up for trial recently.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Charles Rockwell has succeeded Percy W. Stephens as manager of the feed dep't of the J. J. Badenoch Co. Mr. Rockwell formerly was located in Chicago, as local manager for the Park & Pollard Co. Mr. Stephens has engaged in the automobile accessory business.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Commercial Exchange recently adopted the uniform feed rules that have already been adopted by several other organizations. A feed com'te, consisting of Wm. B. Stites, Waldo O. Fehling, M. F. Baringer, Clarence W. Wagar and Samuel F. Scattergood, was also appointed.

A PROVISION contemplated in the new tariff bill will seriously menace the linseed oil industry. The proposed schedule will place a duty on flaxseed imported for oil production, but no duty is provided on the oil itself. Thus flaxseed produced in South America or other foreign countries could not be imported without duty, but oil from those countries would enter free.

ENFORCEMENT of the new Wisconsin feed law, which became effective Dec. 1, began actively the first of the year. The law provides two methods of paying the tax. One is a brand tax based on the capacity of the mill, and the other a tax of 5c per ton on all feed sold. The manufacturer may elect either plan. W. H. Strowd, Madison, director of the division of feeds and fertilizer inspection of the state dep't of agriculture, is in charge of the enforcement.

SIoux CITY, IA.—Geo. P. Johnson, who promoted the Alfalfa & Cereal Mfg. Co., which was never carried past the stock selling stage, died recently in Chicago. Johnson was charged with having made off with from \$70,000 to \$200,000 of the funds collected from the sale of stock in the Alfalfa & Cereal Mfg. Co., and last year he was convicted on charges of forgery and embezzlement. His appeal to the state supreme court was to have been reviewed about the time of his death.

A National Feed Arbitration Decision.

The Feed Arbitration Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n composed of J. H. Caldwell, H. R. Wilbur and J. A. Canfield, has given one of its first decisions Jan. 16 in the case of the Consolidated Feed Dealers Ass'n of Buffalo, N. Y., plaintiff, v. Lake Shore Elevator Co., of Cleveland, O., defendant.

The plaintiff was awarded the full amount of claim, \$345.30, with interest at 6 per cent from July 15 to Dec. 31, and the costs of arbitration, for having failed to specify that a car of middlings were durum middlings. The com'te held that "flour middlings" means standard spring or winter wheat middlings, and was of the "unanimous opinion that it is incumbent on the seller to so state at time of offer, if products he offers are other than standard products."

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, the following judgments have been rendered recently in the United States District Courts for the Bureau of Chemistry:

The Monroe Cotton Oil Co., Monroe, La., shipped cottonseed cake without labeling the packages. Fined \$100 and costs.

The George W. Hoyland Flour Co., Kansas City, Mo., did not state the quantity on sacks of shorts, and fine of \$25 was assessed.

The Triangle Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was fined \$25 and costs for failure to label bags of cottonseed meal to show weight of contents.

Edward J. Butler & Co., Chicago, Ill., labeled tankage to contain 60% protein, whereas it only contained 53.33%. On plea of guilty, fine of \$100 and costs was imposed.

The Port Gibson Oil Works, Port Gibson, Miss., shipped cottonseed cake without labeling the bags to indicate weight of contents and fine of \$25 was imposed.

The Planters Mfg. Co., Clarksdale, Miss., shipped cottonseed meal without marking the outside of the packages to show the quantity contained in each. Fined \$50 and costs.

For labeling cow feed "Protein 26%, fat 5%, fibre 15%," which contained 22.7% protein, 4.7% fat and 21.2% fibre, the Monarch Mills, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., was fined \$150 and costs.

The Eagle Cotton Oil Co., Meridian, Miss., labeled cottonseed meal 36% protein and 14% fibre. Analysis showed 32.5% protein and 16.7% fibre. On plea of guilty, fine of \$50 was imposed.

The Natchitoches Cotton Oil Co., Natchitoches, La., labeled cottonseed meal to contain 41% protein, whereas it contained only 36.16% protein. Fined \$75 on one count and \$25 on another, together with costs.

Rye middlings shipped by Shane Bros. & Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn., were labeled "16.9% protein and 4.1% fat," when analysis indicated only 15.78% protein and 4.1% fat. On plea of guilty, \$5 fine was assessed.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Greenwood, Miss., labeled cottonseed meal 36% protein and 14% fibre. Analysis showed 34.5% protein, 15.65% fibre, and approximately 38% cottonseed hulls. Fined \$100 and costs.

Cottonseed cake shipped by the International Vegetable Oil Co., Houston, Tex., was labeled "protein not less than 41%, crude fiber not more than 14%," but analysis showed 36.8% and 15.39%, respectively. Fined \$50.

The Gilmer Cottonseed Oil Co., Gilmer, Tex., did not correctly state the weight of contents of bags of cottonseed cake. On payment of the costs of the proceedings and filing bond, the product was released to them for relabeling.

A shipment of cottonseed cake made by the Warren Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Warren, Ark., and containing 6.4% ammonia, was labeled to indicate 7% ammonia. Plea of guilty was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

The Lookout Oil & Refining Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., labeled cottonseed meal "Protein 41 to 43%, crude fibre 8 to 10%." Analysis showed 37.8% protein and 14.18 fibre. Plea of guilty was entered and fine of \$100 and costs imposed.

Peerless Milling & Feed Co., Cairo, Ill., labeled wheat shorts "Wheat Shorts with Ground Screenings," while it contained ground bran and added flour, ground bran, or reground bran. Plea of guilty was entered and fine of \$14 and costs imposed.

A shipment of cottonseed meal made by the Home-Mixture Guano Co., Columbus, Ga., was labeled to show 36% protein and 14% fibre. Analysis of a sample showed 33.75% protein and 16.75% fibre. Plea of guilty to the information was entered and fine of \$200 imposed.

The Louisiana Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, La., was fined \$100 and costs for labeling cottonseed meal 45% protein which contained only 43.29% protein; and for labeling another shipment 46% protein and 8.95% ammonia, whereas it contained less than those percentages.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., labeled a product "cottonseed meal, protein 36%, nitrogen 5.75%, fibre 14%," when the analysis showed it to be a mixture of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls containing 33.9% protein, 5.43% nitrogen and 16.42% fibre. Fined \$50 and costs.

The Sutherland Flour Mills Co., Cairo, Ill., was charged with adulteration of dairy feed by substituting a substance low in protein and high in fibre, in whole or in part, for an article containing the percentage of protein, fat and fibre indicated on the tag. The property was released to the defendant on payment of court costs and the execution of a bond.

The Dallas Peanut Feed Manufacturers, Dallas, Tex., labeled cottonseed feed to indicate 41.2% protein and 100 lbs. net weight of packages. Analysis showed 39.75% protein and the average weight of 35 sacks was 94.62 lbs. Plea of guilty was entered and fine of \$50 imposed. In another case, for failure to state weight of packages, \$50 fine was assessed against the company.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Crane Co. announces a cut in wages at its shops in this city and at Bridgeport, Conn.

Chicago, Ill.—The many friends of Geo. J. Noth are congratulating him on the recent arrival, at his home, of a son.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. has just made shipment of 8 Carter Disc Separators to the C. & N. W. elevator at South Chicago.

I don't set up fer no expert, but sometimes it does seem to me business is sufferin' from too much diagnosin' an' too little rest an' nourishment.—Old Dad Fetchit.

Registration of a trade mark consisting of the word "York" within an oval has been made by the York Heating & Ventilating Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., under No. 149,627, for use with dust collectors and separators, hoods, fans and blowers.

Cleveland, O.—Confidence that hard times can be dispelled through the starting of delayed construction projects was the keynote of the Nat'l Conference which met in this city Jan. 18. The conference program, outlined by Herbert Hoover, placed emphasis on the reduction of costs and the elimination of waste, which had been the chief subject of ass'n effort in the year just past.

Chicago, Ill.—"Straight Line Advertising," a treatise on trade paper advertising, by G. D. Crain, Jr., editor and publisher of "Class," should be in the hands of every manufacturer, for careful study, that he may have more and better information for the planning, preparation and placing of an advertising campaign. In a concise and interesting manner this booklet gives the better manner of analyzing markets, selection of mediums and the preparation of copy.

Sidney, O.—John G. Troester has been appointed receiver of the Philip Smith Mfg. Co. An appraisal of all property belonging to this company is now being made and the receiver will file a statement of assets and liabilities within a short time. Mr. Troester states that the court has ordered him to continue the business, and hopes the creditors will give him their co-operation during this period. He will be glad, at any time, to give information to any of the creditors.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The Dodge Sales & Engineering Co. announce they have perfected, after two years' experimentation in construction and design, a pressed steel hanger for general purpose use. This hanger represents the most advanced development in general-purpose hanger construction under conditions which permit its use and where extreme vibration is not a factor. A hanger of this construction is placed on the market to satisfy the demand for a line-shaft hanger of lightness and strength to serve under conditions not severe or unusual and where first cost is of guiding importance.

Have you met "Bill Miller?" He's an interesting chap, with considerable knowledge, gained from years of experience, that he is willing to pass on to you in the hope that it will aid you in increasing the profits of your business, especially the feed grinding end. Bill's preachments are contained in pamphlets which are issued every little while. Volume 1 is now off the press. The complete series will be sent to Journal readers who write Bill in care of the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O.

Need Less Railroad Legislation.

Repeal of all laws which stifle initiative, restrict enterprise and dampen enthusiasm on the part of the managing and operating executives of the railroads of the United States was declared to be necessary by Charles M. Schwab in an address delivered in Chicago recently. He stated that in his opinion it is desirable to retain only such laws as will protect the public interest.

In explaining his idea of this phase of the present predicament of the carriers, Mr. Schwab said:

Our railroads for the last two years have abandoned more miles of track than they have built, and in that period they have probably retired from service more freight and passenger cars than they have installed. In a country like ours with its great future still ahead of it, that is an impossible situation.

At every turn railroad managers are hemmed in by rules, regulations and restrictions which deprive them of power to exercise their discretion, prevent the exercise of the sound business judgment which has grown out of their long experience and interfere with their doing acts which if done would contribute immeasurably to the restoration of prosperity.

Oftentimes the wisdom, judgment and experience of an able and conscientious railroad executive is set at naught by the caprice of a railroad commissioner with no business experience whatever.

You never make progress by ham-stringing ability and initiative and no industry ever gave good service long if it wasn't prosperous itself.

Employees of Star Engineering Co. Meet.

The practice of holding an annual convention of employees, instituted several years ago by the White Star Co., Wichita, Kan., is being continued by its successor, the Star Engineering Co. The photograph reproduced herewith shows the men and women who participated in the meeting this year.

At these meetings, the salesmen, construction superintendents and other members of the organization discuss the new factors that have entered their line of work, an effort being made to outline a policy that will profit by the experiences of the past and thus make it possible for more efficient service to be rendered in the days ahead.

The convention this year was fully as successful as any of its predecessors, and it is the intention of the company to continue holding such meetings each year.



Reunion Employees Star Engineering Co.

ELLIS DRIERS

× ×

When you purchase an Ellis Drier you are also buying 24 years of experience in Grain Drier construction. That should be ample assurance to you that the article has exceptional merit. But we would much prefer to show you the actual machine. You will then be able to appreciate what we are trying to convince you of—namely, that the Ellis Drier is an exceptional machine and one which has no counterpart on the market today.

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Use a good Telegraph Cipher Code, Prevent Errors, Reduce the Cost of Sending Messages and Prevent Contents Becoming Known to Agents.

Universal Grain Code, the most complete code published for the use of grain dealers and millers. Its use will reduce your tolls one-half. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words for grain trade terms and expressions; no two near enough alike to cause confusion. Bond paper, flexible leather, \$3.00; Book paper, board cover, \$1.50.

Robinson Cipher Code, revised, with 1912 and 1917 Supplements for domestic grain business. Bound in flexible leather, price \$2.25; cloth, \$1.75.

A. B. C. Improved 5th Edition, contains a complete set of five letter code words for every expression in the former edition. Any two of these words may be combined and sent as one word, reducing telegraph tolls 50 per cent. Price in English, \$18.00.

Miller's Code (1917), for milling and flour trades, 3½x6 inches, 77 pages, \$2.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code, most popular and simplest code for export trade. Bound in red leather, third grain edition, 413 pages, size 7x9½ inches, \$15.00; fourth edition, for grain, stocks, bonds and general merchandise, 160 pages, 6½x9 inches, \$15.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code, for provision and grain trade. 145 pages, bound in flexible leather, \$2.00.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Lessor Held Not to Have Lien on Portion of Crop.—Where lessees were to raise cotton and deliver to lessor one-fourth thereof as rental, such one-fourth merely measured in cotton the amount of the rental to be paid, and lessor had no title to such portion of the cotton or lien thereon.—*Imperial Valley Co. v. Globe Grain & Milling Co.* Supreme Court of California. 202 Pac. 129.

Goods Must Be Resold to Recover for Rejection.—On bankruptcy of grain trader those who had sold him grain could not establish a claim for damages for his refusal to accept the grain, without showing both an actual tender to him, and, on his refusal to accept, a resale to fix the market price, as bearing on damages; a mere bookkeeping entry, by the sellers, of the difference between the market and contract price, not being sufficient to show damages actually sustained.—*In re Lewis F. Gannon.* U. S. District Court, Maine. 275 Fed. 1001.

Bank's Title to Draft.—Where bank credits its customer's account with the amount of a draft secured by B/L, and the amount of such credit is drawn out by the customer, the bank's title to the draft is absolute, and is not rendered conditional by the fact that the customer agrees that the draft, on failure to collect, may be charged back against his account, for, by withdrawing the amount to his credit, any beneficial interest of the customer in the draft ceases.—*Groveland Banking Co. v. City National Bank.* Supreme Court of Tennessee. 234 S. W. 643.

Initial Carrier Liable for Damages on Connecting Line.—In shipper's action against initial carrier for damages to goods sustained while in hands of connecting carriers, provision in B/L making defendant not liable for damages not occurring on its own line, held no defense, in view of *Crawford & Moses' Dig.* § 924, making railroad which has issued B/L liable for damage caused by any carrier to which the property may pass during transportation thereof.—*Ft. Smith, S. & R. I. R. Co. v. Scroggins.* Supreme Court of Arkansas. 234 S. W. 999.

Consignee Liable to Carrier for Receiving Goods without B/L.—If a consignee of goods knew that he was not entitled to possession without surrender of the B/L, and that the carrier could not deliver them without a breach of its obligation to the shipper, but took possession knowing that delivery would not have been made except for an innocent mistake of fact on the part of the carrier, his possession of the goods was unauthorized and wrongful, and no demand was necessary by the carrier before suing in trover.—*N. Y. C. R. Co. v. Freedman.* Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. 133 N. E. 101.

Confirmation of 'Phone Contract.—Negotiations for sale of cars of oats by telephone conversation reduced to a contract in writing in the form of a letter of confirmation of which each had a copy and neither objecting thereto, but proceeding to act upon the same, held to constitute a written contract within the meaning of Rev. St. 1911, art. 1830, subd. 5, relating to venue in action for breach. Where a party, after receiving agent's letter of confirmation of sale of grain, did not within reasonable time disaffirm the same, the agent's contract was ratified.—*Pittman & Harrison Co. v. B. F. Robey & Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 234 S. W. 1114.

Scale Ticket Good Evidence of Delivery.—A scrap of paper, giving the gross and net weight of a load of grain delivered at a public grain warehouse, handed to the person delivering the load by the warehouseman, and not intended to evidence a storage contract, but merely as a temporary check until proper storage tickets were made out, does not come within the provision of section 4481, Gen. St. 1913, prohibiting the reception in evidence in a civil action of any slips, memoranda, or other form of receipts embracing a storage contract different from that prescribed by the statute.—*Piper v. Monarch Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of Minnesota. 185 N. W. 511.

Bank Holding Draft Has Superior Right.—Where the bank holding draft and B/L for a shipment of grain, permitted delivery to the buyer for storage, and the sellers thereafter agreed that the buyers might hold it as margin to protect against loss on other shipments, the doctrine that the one of two innocent persons who put it in the power of a third person to inflict injury must bear the loss could not be invoked against the bank's legal rights.—*Southern Flour & Grain Co. v. Central Tex. Exchange Nat. Bank.* Court of Appeals of Georgia. 109 S. E. 685.

Warehousemen.—Where a warehouseman brought an action for conversion against another warehouseman, who had delivered the goods stored to the party originally storing them after other negotiable warehouse receipts had been issued by plaintiff, held, that defendant, being a bailee of the goods as respects plaintiff, could not recognize the original bailor as the holder of the paramount title; such title being in fact in plaintiff as warehouseman for the holders of the later warehouse receipts.—*McGann Co. v. N. J. Nov. Footwear Co.* Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. 115 Atl. 445.

Cancellation on Failure to Pay Drafts.—A letter by seller to buyer, asking for prompt remittance for shipments made, and reciting, "Allow us to make future shipments on your contract, sight draft attached to B/L," etc., held to constitute a notice of cancellation, under a provision in the contract entitling the seller to cancel on failure of buyer to make payments when due, where such letter was ignored by the buyer and not complied with by paying for shipments made within a reasonable time.—*Rathbone, Sard & Co. v. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.* Supreme Court of New York. 191 N. Y. Supp. 210.

Title to Crop Grown Under Seed Contract.—Where defendant was to raise a crop of beans from seed furnished by plaintiff, the crop to be sold at a certain figure, the contract was not a sale or agreement for sale, but was one of bailment, which is a delivery of personal property in trust upon a contract, express or implied, that the trust shall be executed faithfully on the part of the bailee. In an action on a contract whereby defendant was to raise a crop of beans from seed furnished by plaintiff, the product to be sold at a certain price, held that title was in plaintiff until the crop was rejected for reasons mentioned in the contract, and not until then would it vest in defendant.—*D. M. Perry & Co. v. Forquer.* Supreme Court of Montana. 202 Pac. 193.

Bank Liable for Delivery of Shipping Documents to Third Persons.—Where a seller of merchandise to buyer in other country delivered bill of exchange for amount of price with B/L and shipping documents to bank in such country, with instructions to deliver shipping documents to buyers on acceptance of bill of exchange, and where the bank, in violation of such instructions, failed to present bill of exchange to buyers for acceptance, and delivered the B/L and shipping documents to third persons, enabling such third persons to obtain the goods without payment therefor, the bank was liable to sellers for damage sustained.—*Columbia Overseas Corp. v. Banco Nacional Ultramarino.* 191 N. Y. Supp. 85.

Acceptance of Elevator Receipt Completes Contract.—Instruments issued by grain elevator to persons delivering wheat to it, containing on their face the word "advanced," followed by a statement in figures of an amount of money paid to the owner at the time of the delivery of the wheat, held to be storage receipts and not bills of sale. Where elevator issued and delivered receipts to persons delivering wheat, their acceptance completed binding contracts, and elevator, being prohibited by Laws 1915, c. 93, § 31, from inserting such a provision in a receipt, cannot prove a prior parol or contemporaneous agreement converting the storage receipt into a bill of sale or limiting its liabilities to that of a purchaser.—*State, for use and benefit of Broadwater Farms Co. v. Broadwater Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of Montana. 201 Pac. 687.

Railroad's Failure to Deliver to Consignee Not Excused by Fraud of Consignor's Agent.—Railroad's failure to deliver goods to consignees named in non-negotiable Bs/L nor to person lawfully entitled to goods, as required by Gen. St. 1918, §§ 4624, 4625, was not excused by the fact that consignor's agent, with authority to make shipments on behalf of consignor to the consignees named in the Bs/L, caused goods to be shipped to such consignees, who had no knowledge thereof, and had caused the non-negotiable Bs/L to be so executed, in order to defraud consignor and obtain goods for himself at destination by presenting Bs/L and executing receipts in his own name as agent for consignee, or by forging consignee's name; the railroad's obligation to deliver goods to consignees named not being affected by such fraud.—*Hartford Distillery Co. v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.* Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 115 Atl. 488.

Surety Not Released by Bankruptcy of Warehouseman.—Under bond reciting desire of A., the principal, to obtain loans from N., the obligee, on warehouse receipts for grain issued by A., and conditioned to be void only if A. should on demand indemnify N. against any loss from fraudulent issuance of receipts or fraudulent conversion by A. to its own use of grain for which receipts had been given by A., the surety is liable for the full amount of the loss to the obligee, not only from the principal's issuing receipts when there was no wheat on hand, but also from its converting to its own use wheat on hand when the first receipt was issued, irrespective of whether the conversion was within four months of the filing of bankruptcy petition; the bankruptcy act not affecting the measure of damages in any case, and the liability of the surety, under U. S. Comp. St. 1918, § 9600, being unaffected by the discharge of the bankrupt.—*Mechanics-Am. Nat. Bank v. New Eng. Equitable Ins. Co.* Commission of Appeals of Texas. 234 S. W. 1087.

Bank Has No Title to Proceeds of Draft Delivered for Collection Only.—Where a consignor of goods having no account with a bank delivered drafts for the purchase price and attached Bs/L and other documents to the bank for collection only and when collected to remit the proceeds to it, the relation was that of bailee and bailor, and not of debtor and creditor, and title to the draft or the proceeds of the collection, though merged with the funds of the bank, remained in the consignor. Banking Laws, §§ 76, 78, with respect to the presentation and payment of claims of creditors against banks undergoing liquidation, relate to the administration of the assets of the bank, and confer on the Superintendent of Banks no authority to withhold the proceeds of a draft delivered to the bank for collection only and collected by its correspondent after the Superintendent took possession of the bank.—*In re Bank of Cuba in New York.* Supreme Court of New York. 191 N. Y. Supp. 88.

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Radio Making Progress.

In addition to the first grain market sending station established at Tuscola, Ill., a second sending equipment is being installed at Decatur, Ill., by C. W. Brewer, local manager for J. E. Bennett & Co. and Dewey Otta, of the Decatur Radio Club, in the new Suffern building.

The city council has granted them permission to extend their aerial across a street to a building opposite the Suffern building, and they have given a bond against any damage ensuing.

Mr. Brewer says: "The only cost of the service will be the initial cost of the receiving instrument, and this amounts to from \$75 to \$175. Elevators and farmers who have been approached on the subject, approve the idea and I look for receiving sets in all of the elevators and in many farm homes before the end of another year.

"Markets will be given out every half hour, and if there is any important news, it will be transmitted from here immediately. We intend to install one of the most powerful transmission outfits in the state outside of Chicago. Our instruments will cover a radius of 500 miles.

"The radio telephone is a hobby with me and we are in a position here to distribute market reports and other things of interest to the farmers and elevator companies without charge. We will have a receiving set, but the plan is to send the reports that we get over the wires to the country by wireless telephone. Of course after the office closes there will be nothing more to send, but the person who has the receiving set can listen to grand opera or phonograph music sent from various parts of the country."

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this month gave a decision in favor of the Inter City Radio Co., of New York, which had been refused a renewal of its license by the government on account of alleged interference by its powerful waves with other sending stations. The court held that the government bureau had no discretion, but must issue the license, the Inter City operating in compliance with written law. This ruling is a blow to bureaucrats who would consult their own sweet will as to who should do business, much as in the untried Future Trading Act, where the Sec'y of Agriculture is constituted the Pooh-Bah.

Radio waves have length, amplitude (or width) and frequency; and for telephony each or all of these qualities can be made use of. Already there are several very different systems of using the waves, using different instruments, and the art is constantly being improved toward an ultimate perfection.

At New York, Jan. 17, there was demonstrated another step forward, by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, chief engineer of the Western Electric Co. and head of the Bell System research laboratories, in the use of a "filter" that will separate out waves of different frequencies, instead of using the tuned circuit. The possible new combinations made possible by this invention have not been worked out, but in the demonstration in the Engineering Societies building of the use of the "filter," telephone and telegraph messages were received at the same time on the same radio wave length from a single wireless transmitting set and antenna, without interference or distortion.

The "filter" also can separate one telephone message from another.

At Chicago there was demonstrated during the week, Jan. 16 to 21, radio control of an automobile. A 6-ft. brass pole on the automobile caught the waves from a similar pole on a box carried by the person controlling the movements of the auto, which was steered, started and had its lights, bell and horn turned on and off, rung and tooted with no visible connection.

On Jan. 23 the Chicago radio station of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. began

broadcasting market reports for grain, livestock, fruit and vegetable and dairy products. The information is furnished by the Bureau of Markets, and it is sent each business day at 2:15 p. m., 4:15 p. m., 6 p. m., and 7 p. m.

This market information is available for all within the sending radius of the Chicago station who are equipped with receiving apparatus for picking it up. In a short time it is expected that a review of the financial and market situation will be similarly sent out from the same station.

Changes in Rates

C. F. Ass'n in Sup. 34 to 245 names reduction in rates on grain, grain products and other articles, effective Jan. 20.

C. & A. in Special Sup. to Tariffs issued Dec. 28, makes reduction in rates on grain, grain products and hay, effective Jan. 1.

E. B. Boyd and W. J. Kelly, agts., in Special Sup. to Tariffs issued Dec. 24 name reductions in rates on grain, grain products and hay, effective Jan. 1.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 17 to 8625-B names joint rates on grain and grain products from stations on its lines to points in Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss. and Tenn., effective Feb. 10.

Western Trunk Lines in Sups. 10 and 12 to 1-P gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, including certain features affecting grain and grain products. Sup. 10 effective Feb. 1, Sup. 12 effective Jan. 1.

C. F. Ass'n in Special Sup. to Tariffs issued Jan. 2 suspends rates named in tariffs affected in connection with Ann Arbor R. R. Car Ferry to or via Frankfort and Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., account close of navigation, effective Jan. 10.

C. F. Ass'n in Sup. 8 to 245-A names rates on grain, grain products and grain by products from points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Mo., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., W. Va., Wis., to Albany, Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and other eastern points in U. S., also basis for rates to U. S. and Canadian ports for export, effective Jan. 20.

Ill. Central in Sup. 8 to 1537-E names rates on grain, grain products, cottonseed products and seeds, between stations in Ill., Ind., Wis., also Dubuque, Ia., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Paducah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., and Wis., effective Feb. 15.

C. B. & Q. in Sups. 3 and 4 to 1362-M names rates on grain, grain products and seeds between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Stillwater, Winona, Minn., La Crosse, Wis., etc., and stations in Ill., Ind., Ky., West Bank Miss. River Points (Dubuque, Ia., to St. Louis, Mo., inc.), also Green Bay, Kewaunee, Wis., also to points east of the Ill.-Ind. State Line or south of Ohio River. No. 3 effective Jan. 10; No. 4, Jan. 12.

A Belated Apology.

A farm journal of Philadelphia, Pa., in its January number completely retracts the false statements alleging fraud in car sweeping and weighing at terminals that appeared seven months ago, in an alleged weighmaster's "Confession," as follows:

We Think Van Meter Was Wrong.

An article by Mr. Van Meter in the July, 1921, Farm Journal, telling about weighing of grain at Indianapolis, led us to make a rather thorough investigation of weighing at other important markets. Although the weighing at Indianapolis may have been done in just as haphazard a way as Mr. Van Meter says it was, we have seen no sign of such things being done at leading terminal markets. At Chicago, for instance, where weighing is done by the Board of Trade weighing department, there is an absolute check on every bit of the grain from the time it reaches the railroad yard until it is put into the elevator, or sent on its way by rail or boat to some other point. No evidence of wasted grain in the yards at Chicago nor elsewhere. We have about concluded Mr. Van Meter was all wrong.

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Insurance Notes.

There was a young man from Buckwheat
Who built him a house of concrete
He said this is fine
I'll have plenty of time,
Cause I won't have to keep this so neat.

This same young man said—"A Fire?"
Why it simply can't be; but a wire
Got mixed with some dust,
A flash, then a bust,
And now he is playing a lyre.—Our Paper.

FT. DOEGE, IA.—O. M. Earl, Iowa representative of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., is undergoing treatment at Mayo Bros. Hospital, Rochester, Minn.

FIRE LOSSES in the United States and Canada in 1921, according to figures compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce were \$332,654,950, compared with \$330,853,925 in 1920.

SPRINKLERS opened on the second floor of the Pillsbury Flour Mills rye mill and soaked grain, feed and flour in the process of manufacture recently, the loss exceeding \$1,500.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—An order directing 154 companies to reduce rates 15% for fire, lightning, hail and windstorm insurance was issued Jan. 6 by Sup't of Insurance Hyde of Missouri. Sup't Hyde said the new rates will give the companies an ample margin of profit. Mutual companies are not affected by the order.

On Jan. 18, Insurance Commissioner Hyde, of Missouri, notified a com'te of insurance company representatives that he would not postpone the effective date of his recent order requiring a reduction of 15% in rates. The companies had asked for a 30-day postponement beyond Feb. 15, when the original order becomes effective.

"MORE CARE in operating cob burners," is the lesson the insurance adjuster drew from the fire in the elevator of Craig Bros., Cadwell, Ill. Corn was being shelled in Elevator "A," the cobs going to the burner. During the evening a strong wind blew and the cob burner draft was closed, but neighbors said they saw many sparks blowing thru the air toward Elevator "B." The adjuster thought the fire at Elevator "B" was caused in this manner.

ONE of the hard facts that a grain elevator operator has to take into consideration is that the elevator is not a creature endowed with intelligence. It cannot take care of itself. This truth was instrumental in causing the destruction of the elevator of the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation at Benton, Kan., recently. The agent started the machinery, then went up town. When he arrived at the elevator the next time it was in flames.

SECONDARY electric circuits should be grounded for greatest safety. We know very little about the true nature of electricity, but we are familiar with some of its properties and understand that under certain conditions it can generate heat that will cause fire in combustible material which happens to be nearby, and that it can seriously injure or kill a man. The Illinois Public Utilities Commission, in issuing an order requiring the grounding of secondary circuits in some installations said: "failure to do so permits excessive and dangerous voltages to exist on wiring in buildings and sometimes makes it possible for persons to come in contact with dangerous voltages while handling lamps or appliances."

LOCOMOTIVE sparks continue to take their toll of grain elevators. A fire that destroyed the elevator of the Buffalo Springs Equity Exchange at Buffalo, N. D., recently is believed by the insurance adjuster to have been started by a spark from a passing freight engine. The blaze started in dried grass and combustible material around and under a flour warehouse attached to the elevator. As a train had just passed, and as a strong wind was blowing from the track toward the elevator and warehouse, a spark seems a likely cause. Which all goes to show there must be unceasing warfare against grass and rubbish around elevators, and that every precaution must be taken to guard against sparks.

Annual Statement of Grain Dealers
Fire Ins. Co.

The statement of financial condition of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Indianapolis, as at the close of business Dec. 31, 1921, shows total insurance in force of \$92,231,828. This covers fire, windstorm, explosion and automobile, and the company's loss experience on these classes of business for the past 5 years, where property was totally destroyed, shows an average loss of \$5,000 for each claim.

The assets of the Company totalled \$1,587,591.29. This was divided in the following manner: Cash in bank, \$79,709.34; Liberty bonds (on deposit with the Indiana Insurance Dep't for the protection of policy holders), \$200,000; municipal bonds, face value, \$702,381; first mortgage loans (on farm lands and not exceeding 50% of appraised value), \$551,150; uncollected premium deposits and renewals, \$19,398.47; accrued interest, not yet collected, \$34,952.48.

Reserves for known or possible liabilities include \$10,365.30 for estimated losses unadjusted; \$12,130.56 for taxes; \$12,086.54 for miscellaneous small debts; \$426,502.06 for unearned premium deposits; and \$175,000 for contingencies. The total of reserves thus established is \$636,084.46, leaving \$951,506.83 as surplus. Of this surplus fund, \$300,000 has been set aside as a permanent fund for the payment of losses only, while the total surplus is more than twice the greatest amount of losses in any one year.

THE HARVESTING of the wheat crop has continued to make good progress in the northern and central provinces of Argentina. No official estimate of the production is as yet available but recent reports to the United States Department of Agriculture are less optimistic than earlier ones especially in Santa Fe, Northern Cordoba and Entre Rios, or the northern and most important producing areas. The yield is reported to be large in Buenos Aires, Southern Cordoba and the Pampa Territory. The quality of the grain is generally reported to be good. Recent rains have benefited the crop in the late districts of southern Argentina but the condition is variable and the yield uncertain. The official estimate for the area of wheat is 13,927,000 acres in 1921-22, compared with 14,957,000 in 1920-21. The condition of oats is slightly below average and a poor yield of linseed is expected. The recent rains have been very favorable for corn.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Friction Among U. S. G. G. Officials.

The resignation of J. M. Anderson, of St. Paul, Minn., as vice-pres. of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was announced recently. The reason given for the action was lack of harmony between the U. S. G. G. and other marketing agencies, failure of the U. S. G. G. to carry out the policies of the Com'te of 17 which brought it into being, and a feeling that there is no longer any hope that the expectations of the Com'te of 17 will be realized.

A statement purporting to have been given out by Mr. Anderson conveys the information that he offered his resignation Dec. 20 to become effective Dec. 31, but that the board of directors of the U. S. G. G. refused to accept it and later suspended him as vice-pres.

It is difficult to make a comprehensive analysis of the causes leading up to this break among the U. S. G. G. officials, if that is what it actually amounts to. One of the known facts is that for several months it has been apparent that friction existed between the various co-operative elements in the northwest, and some time ago there was a controversy between the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, the Equity Co-operative Exchange (with which Mr. Anderson is identified), and the U. S. Grain Growers. At one time negotiations were in progress looking to a contract between the U. S. G. G. and the Equity Exchange whereby the latter would become the northwest sales agent of the former, but the Farm Bureau objected to the terms of the contract and it was not executed. Later, the Equity Exchange began entering into 1-year contracts with farmers, in direct conflict with the 5-year plan of the U. S. G. G.

Report of Mill Owners Mutual of
Iowa.

The Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Iowa, J. T. Sharp, sec'y, Des Moines, in its 47th annual report shows \$609,318.71 paid in losses during the year, against \$414,631 the preceding year. Assets increased during the year \$40,000 to \$1,703,289.71, while the liabilities are \$701,797.61. The income from premiums, deposits and assessments was \$1,359,573.11. The insurance in force increased \$8,500,000 and now stands at \$85,618,872.

Millers National Insurance Co.'s Annual Report.

The 46th annual report of the Millers National Ins. Co., of Chicago, Ill., issued Jan. 25, shows the following condition Dec. 31: Total admitted cash assets, \$4,074,684.04; liabilities, \$2,080,895.19; income during the year, \$1,821,972.50; cash surplus, including permanent fund, \$1,993,788.85, and the surplus over all liabilities, \$3,971,049.37.

Losses incurred during the year numbered 5075, estimated at \$1,467,065.93 net, or \$1,831,325.25, an increase of \$150,000 over any previous year, and compared with \$1,421,697.60 the preceding year.

On the mutual plan the company had at risk \$44,277,098 on flour mills, elevators and contents, and \$1,815,911 on general business. The cash business in force amounted to \$217,459,794, making the total at risk, \$263,552,803, against \$276,931,170 a year ago, which is a good showing, considering the reduction in grain values, the amount of insurance required on stock being reduced one-half.

Having in mind the substantial additions to surplus which the exceptionally good years of the war period enabled the company to make it has been determined to continue the mutual cost on all classes at the present rates in the hope that 1922 will see the loss ratio reduced to normal again.

A Carbon Bisulphid Fire.

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau recently received from the manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator & Shipping Ass'n, Kirwin, Kan., a letter explaining in detail the circumstances of a recent fire in that elevator.

The machinery of the plant had been used in cleaning some wheat with the prime object of removing weevil from the grain. The insects, together with about 8 bus. of cracked wheat, were spouted into a bin in the engine room. After the engine had been idle about 45 minutes, so that it was thought to have cooled sufficiently to remove all danger, a quart of carbon bisulphid was sprinkled on the mixture of cracked wheat and bugs. Heat from the engine muffler ignited the fumes, causing a small explosion. The manager had a sprinkling can in his hand at the time, and this contained about a pint of the liquid. His first act was to rush outside with this and place it in a safe place. Then, together with his helper and a high school boy who was near, he subdued the flames with less than a barrel of salt water.

No damage was done to the building, as it seemed that the carbon bisulphid alone burned, but the 8 bus. of cracked wheat was spoiled by fire and water, and the men experienced a bad time of coughing and choking while fighting the fire.

In concluding his letter, the manager makes the solemn vow "Never Again." Having learned the lesson at very little expense his hope is that other elevator operators may benefit by the experience. The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, in commenting on the case, states pertinently that if there had been a little different mixture of carbon bisulphid gas and air the manager would not have written the letter and the story would have been told by someone else.

WE have recently installed a wireless radio outfit and are receiving our markets by wireless.—Young Bros. Grain Co., Stonington, Ill.

Under \$500 or total—Which

Our records show that elevator fires are under \$500, or they are total. Where they are kept under \$500 proper fire fighting equipment is maintained. Are your barrels and buckets and other extinguishers in shape for the winter, or if a fire breaks out in your plant, will it mean a total loss?

G. R. McCOTTER
Western Manager
Omaha, Nebraska



G. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis, Ind.

Fire Explosion Windstorm Automobile

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Average return for 19 years, 50% of the Deposit Premium.
Grain values reported monthly affords full protection.

Write for Information.

E. H. MORELAND, Secretary

MILL MUTUAL SERVICE

The

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

was organized and is maintained by the Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies listed below that those insuring with the Mill Mutuals may have the best possible expert service.

Millers National Insurance Company,
Chicago, Ill.

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa

The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas

Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association,
Alton, Illinois

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President Geo. A. WELLS, Secretary

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of live stock
on way to
market lies in
occurring in-
surance—
Transit Live
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ance in the
Hartford Fire
Insurance Co.
that will pay
your loss.*

**Sioux City, Ia.
sends some
facts and fig-
ures you should
need.**

On May 23, 24, and 25, 1921, 8645 cattle, 19,022 hogs and 338 sheep were received. The killed and injured list showed 12 cattle; 156 hogs and 1 sheep. You can realize the need for insurance. Get yours now.

For full information and rates get in touch with the local manager of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company at point of destination or write to the

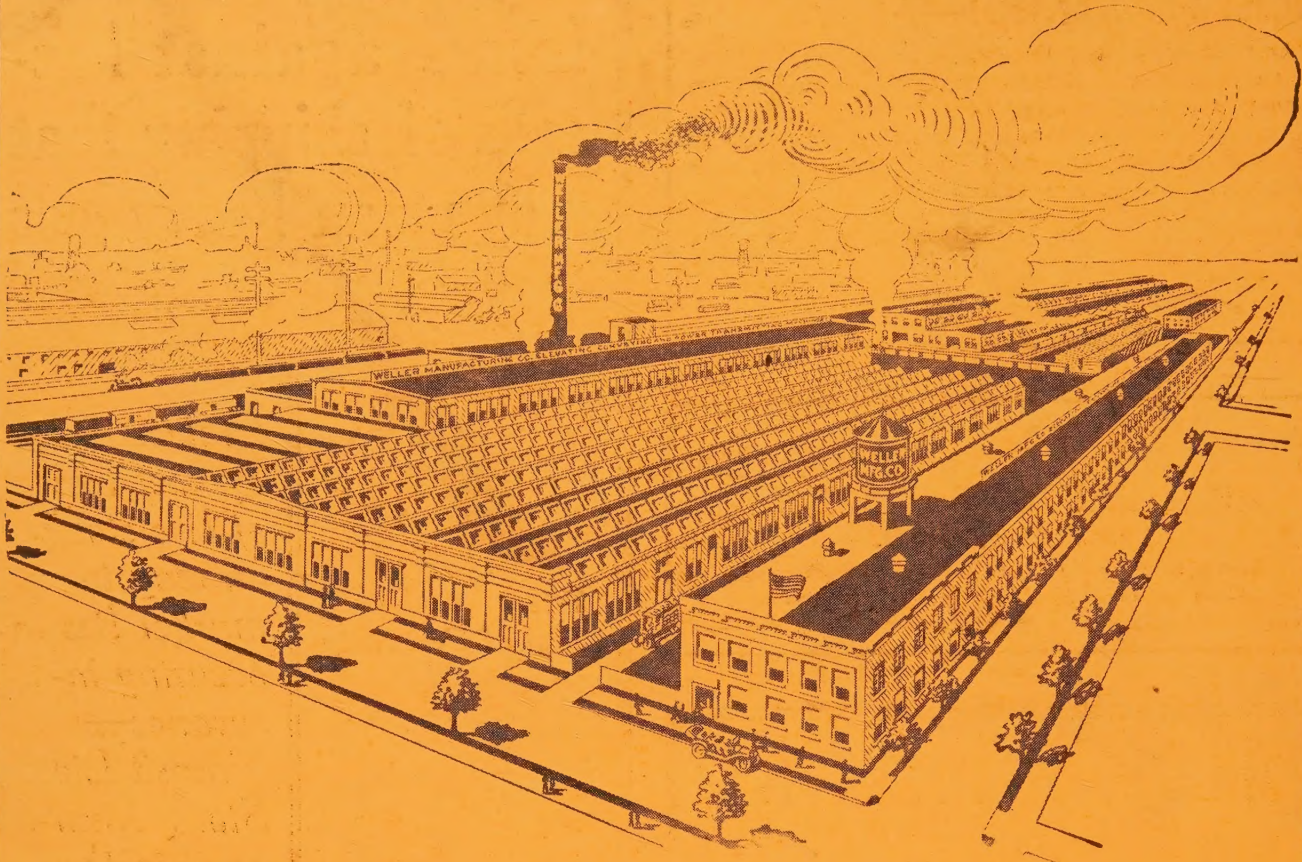
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Live Stock Department

39 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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Belt Conveyors	Elevator Heads	Car Loaders
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Bucket Elevators	Grain Driers	Car Pullers
Elevator Buckets	Power Shovels	One Man Elevators
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Rope Drives, Pulleys, Hangers, Bearings, Friction Clutches, Gears, Etc.		



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